NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Office of Archives and History Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

West Selma Historic District

Selma, Johnston County, JT1514, Listed 12/30/2011 Nomination by Jennifer Martin Mitchell Photographs by Jennifer Martin Mitchell, January 2011



William E. Smith House, 309 West Railroad Street



201 and 203 North Massey Street



Edgerton Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 401 West Anderson Street



Pepsi Bottling Company, 112 South Pollock Street

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 10024-0018 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

. Name of Property	
istoric name West Selma Historic District	
ther names/site number	
. Location	
treet & numberBounded by W. Railroad, N. Brevard, W. Richardson, and N. Pollock Streetsn/a not for publication	
ity or town Selma n/a ☐ vicinity	
tate North Carolina code NC county Johnston code 101 zip code 27576	
. State/Federal Agency Certification	_
	_
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this important notation request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property important meets the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant important nationally important statewide important i	
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
. National Park Service Certification	_
hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action entered in the National Register.	
☐ See continuation sheet ☐ determined eligible for the	
National Register. See continuation sheet	
determined not eligible for the	
National Register. removed from the National	
Register.	
other, explain:)	

Name of Property

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		rces within Property sly listed resources in count	
□ private □ public-local	□ building(s)⊠ district	Contributing	Noncontributing	9
☐ public-State	site	217	52	buildings
public-Federal	structure	1	0	sites
	☐ object	1	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		219	52	Total
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not pa	e property listing art of a multiple property listing.)	Number of Contri	buting resources pre egister	eviously listed
N/A		2		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)	Current Function (Enter categories from		
DOMESTIC/single dwellir	ng	DOMESTIC/single	dwelling	
DOMESTIC/secondary st	ructure	DOMESTIC/multip	le dwelling	
COMMERCE/TRADE/bus	siness	DOMESTIC/secon	dary structure	
FUNERARY/cemetery		COMMERCE/TRA	DE/business	
RELIGION/religious facilit	ty	FUNERARY/ceme	tery	
RELIGION/church-related	d residence	RELIGION/religiou	s facility	
SOCIAL/civic		SOCIAL/civic		
EDUCATION/library		EDUCATION/librar	ry	
7. Description				
Architectural Classificat (Enter categories from instruction		Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Bungalow/Craftsman		foundation BRIC	K	
Other: Ranch		walls WOOD/W	eatherboard	
Queen Anne		BRICK		
Gothic Revival		roof ASPHALT		
Moderne		other CONCRET	ΓΕ	
Other: Period Cottage		SYNTHET	ICS	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

West Selma Historic District Name of Property	Johnston County, North Carolina County and State
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
■ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE
■ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance ca. 1880-1961
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates n/a
Property is: A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked) n/a
C a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
D a cemetery.	
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	n/a
☐ F a commemorative property	Analyticat/Decilalan
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder Atkinson, S. J (architect) Rose, William Preston (architect)
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation she	pets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of	on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register Previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey recorded by Historic American Engineering	Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State Agency Federal Agency Local Government University Other Name of repository: Johnston County Heritage Center, Smithfield, NC
Record #	

Property Owner

street & number

city or town

name Multiple owners

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

telephone

zip code

10. Geographical Data Approximately 90 acres **Acreage of Property UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) 1 745920 3 746100 3936360 17 3936660 Zone Easting Northing Easting Northing 4 746820 3935160 2 17 746310 3936520 17 See continuation sheet **Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) 11. Form Prepared By name/title Jennifer Martin Mitchell organization MdM Historical Consulting, Inc. date September 1, 2011 Post Office Box 1399 street & number 919/368-1602 telephone NC city or town zip code 27702 Durham state **Additional Documentation** Submit the following items with the completed form: **Continuation Sheets** Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. **Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property. Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seg.*)

state

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	1	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

6. Function or Use (continued)

Historic Function

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related TRANSPORTATION/road-related OTHER: INDUSTRIAL/bottling works

7. Description (continued)

Architectural Classification

Other: Minimal Traditional

Colonial Revival Other: I-house

Materials

Walls: Stucco Granite

Narrative Description

The West Selma Historic District encompasses approximately ninety acres of a primarily residential area west of downtown Selma in Johnston County. Selma is situated in North Carolina's Coastal Plain about thirty-two miles southeast of Raleigh, the state capitol. The Johnston County seat of Smithfield is less than two miles to the southwest.

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, Selma has been located at the junction of several major transportation corridors. The town was established on the North Carolina Railroad in 1867 and incorporated in 1873. Selma grew significantly after 1886, when a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad intersected with the North Carolina Railroad making Selma an important rail junction in eastern North Carolina. In addition to rail transportation routes, several major highways pass through or near Selma. Interstate 95, the major north-south corridor on the East Coast, lies just east of Selma and was completed from Fayetteville to Kenly, which is just north of Selma, in 1961. U.S. 301, which begins in Delaware and ends in Sarasota, Florida, and parallels Interstate 95 throughout most of the Carolinas and Virginia, runs north-south through Selma and assumes the name Pollock Street within the town limits. U.S. 70, an east-west highway that runs from the community of Atlantic in Carteret County, North Carolina, to Globe, Arizona, passes just to the southwest of Selma.

Although dwellings are the predominant property type, two commercial buildings, two churches, a former women's club, a portion of the railroad right-of-way, and a historic cemetery stand within the boundaries. The district contains 273 resources, of which, 221, or eight-one percent contribute to the district's significance.

Current Function

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related TRANSPORTATION/road-related

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	2	West Selma Historic District
		-		Johnston County, North Carolina

Typical of eastern North Carolina, the district's topography is flat with the highest elevation at 182 feet above sea level. Tree coverage varies in the district, with the most street trees located along West Anderson Street. Dwellings are typically set back from the street or sidewalk with most having a small front yard. The few commercial buildings are closer to the right-of-way, as is the Edgerton Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, which stands close to the corner of West Anderson and North Sumner Streets. Parcel size throughout the district is typical for a town the size of Selma, with most lots measuring one-half acre or less.

Sidewalks are most common in the area closer to downtown Selma. While sidewalks line both sides of most streets, North Brevard, West Oak, Cherry, and West Elizabeth streets lack them altogether. In other instances, sidewalks extend along either one or both sides of a street, but then end abruptly at a cross street. West Richardson features sidewalks on its north and south sides, but on the west side of North Sumner Street, the sidewalks disappear.

Streets are laid in a grid pattern with streets running southeast to northwest and southwest to northeast (for simplicity, southeast to northwest streets will be referred to as east to west-running streets, while those set in a southwest to northeast orientation will be referred to as running north to south). The east-west streets are set parallel to the tracks of the former Southern Railway, a portion of which is included in the boundary. West Anderson Street forms the border between north and south designations for the north to south-running streets, so that above West Anderson Street, the streets carry the north prefix and below West Anderson Street, they carry the south prefix. All of the east and west-running streets carry the west prefix as the dividing line for east and west occurs downtown on Raiford Street, the town's main commercial corridor.

Houses in the West Selma Historic District represent a wide range of forms and styles typical of the late nineteenth-century through 1961. Most houses are sided with weatherboard, but there are several brick dwellings. The only completely stone house is the Abdalla House at 410 North Pollock, a Period Cottage built of granite around 1940. Synthetic siding has been applied to many resources, but in most cases its presence is not detrimental to the overall integrity of these buildings. Many properties include outbuildings, with most historically serving as garages. Perhaps the oldest outbuilding in the district is the one-story, hip-roofed garage with weatherboard siding behind the Anne and Henry Edgar Earp House at 111 North Massey Street. This simple weatherboard building appears on the 1911 Sanborn map and was likely built at the same time as the house.

The oldest dwellings in the district are those closest to the railroad right-of-way and the earliest house is the ca. 1880 Dr. Joshua W. Vick House at 106 South Massey Street. The two-story, single-pile house displays a symmetrical, three-bay façade and chimneys that stand at each gable end. Mr. Tisdale, who had the house built, owned a general store. Dr. Joshua Vick, who along with his brother-in-law, developed Vick's Vapor Rub, bought the house from Tisdale and it remained in the Vick family at least into the late 1950s. The Vick House is one of only two I-houses in the district; the other is located at 401 North Pollock Street and dates to the first decade of the twentieth century.

The best example of the purely Queen Anne idiom is the 1897 Stella and William H. Etheridge House, also known as "Turnwood," and located at 402 West Anderson Street. Built for a Selma merchant, the two-story house features a crossgable roof with returns and a front gable vent with a triangular crown. A nearly full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the three-bay façade and features turned posts, a spindlework frieze, and turned brackets embellished with a ship's wheel motif. The original weatherboard has been covered with synthetic siding. A one-story example of the Queen Anne style is a rental house built for prominent Selma resident John Waddell around 1890 at 410 West Anderson Street. Topped with a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	3	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

high hipped roof and displaying projecting gables enhanced with wood shingles, the house features turned posts supporting a nearly full-width porch with a spindlework frieze. A central decorative porch gable contains a sunburst motif. Located at 502 West Railroad Street and facing the railroad right-of-way, the Richardson-Brietz House from 1899 exhibits a high-hipped roof with projecting gabled bays, including a chamfered bay on the façade. Sawnwork bargeboards and shingles in the gables enliven the dwelling. Merchant Clement Richardson built the house, which was later purchased by George F. Brietz, who moved to Selma to work for the Selma Cotton Mills.

More common than Queen Anne-style houses in the district are dwellings that mark the transition from the Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival style, the latter of which gained popularity in the early twentieth century. This melding of styles is most often seen in houses with irregular massing, but with one-story porches that display classical columns. Several examples of this type of transitional dwelling—all with weatherboard exteriors—remain in the district including the Hattie and Dr. James B. Person House at 212 West Anderson Street. Following a design by architect William Preston Rose and built around 1910, the two story house features a high-hipped roof and projecting gabled bays characteristic of the Queen Anne style, coupled with classical Doric columns supporting a wraparound porch and a Palladian-influenced window piercing the second story just above the entrance. Other transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style houses include the ca. 1912 Nowell-Mayersburg-Oliver House (NR, 1982), which is located at 312 West Anderson Street, with its three-story octagonal stair tower and Ionic columns supporting a wraparound porch. At 201 North Green Street, the Richardson-Wiggs House, which was built ca. 1900 and received a second story around 1918, displays Doric columns on its porch, but with the irregular massing and hipped roof typical of the Queen Anne style. At the northeast corner of North Pollock and West Richardson streets stands the Lee House, which dates to ca. 1915. This irregularly-massed house exhibits a pyramidal roof with shingled intersecting gables. Doric columns support its wraparound porch. Throughout the district stand several examples of the Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style, but on a more modest scale. The house at 412 North Massey Street is a one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed dwelling displaying projecting side and front gables and Doric columns along the wraparound porch.

A few early twentieth-century revival styles appear in the district. The Colonial Revival style is rare, but one dwelling the Dr. R. Marvin Blackmon House—remains one of the most prominent examples in Johnston County. Built by a Selma dentist just after World War II, the grand two-story, side-gabled house with weatherboard siding features a prominent, two-story, front-gabled pedimented portico graced by a pair of full-height Doric columns. A single-leaf wooden door with a full entablature, pilasters, and multi-light sidelights occupies the center of the five-bay façade. An outstanding example of the Southern Colonial style manifests in the ca. 1912 William E. Smith House (NR, 1982), which sits on the south side of and facing the railroad right-of-way. Located at 309 West Railroad Street, the two-story house features a prominent two-story, pedimented portico with a fanlight. Ionic columns grace the portico that shelters a single-leaf door with leadglass transom and sidelights, while Doric columns support the hip-roofed, one-story east elevation porch. A balcony with iron railing is positioned above the centrally-located front door that features sidelights with curved tops. The Samuel P. Wood House from 1935 epitomizes the Georgian Revival style. The Wood House, a grand two-story, five-bay, brick dwelling at 311 West Anderson Street, displays a half-circle motif in the wide wooden frieze that spans the upper facade. A central entrance is marked by paired pilasters supporting a gable that shelters a semi-circular wooden fan over the paneled door framed in lead glass sidelights. Cut stone lintels and sills enhance the metal casement windows, while a porte-cochere and a side porch with brick posts and Doric columns elongate the façade. The dwelling features singleshoulder end chimneys and a slate roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	4	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

Bungalows and Craftsman-style houses are well-represented in the district. The majority share common characteristics: triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and three-over-one or four-over-one, double-hung sash with the upper lights set in a vertical orientation. Porch supports are most often wood battered posts set on brick plinths. In some instances, the Colonial Revival style makes its mark with classical columnettes set on brick piers to support the porch.

The most intact bungalow is the Janie and C. E. Kornegay House from 1923 and located at 405 North Massey Street. This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard dwelling features triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, a shingled, off-center front gable, and a front-gabled dormer. C. E. Kornegay, who owned a wholesale grocery business, is said to have obtained the house plans from a pattern book. Several intact bungalows stand along North Massey Street. The one story bungalow at 310 North Massey Street, which dates to 1920, features Doric columns supporting the full-façade, integral porch. Next door at 312 North Massey Street, grouped Doric columnettes on brick piers support the porch of a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman dwelling dating from ca. 1920. A bungalow from the same period at 203 North Massey Street features a hipped roof and a hip-roofed dormer as well as slender, grouped battered posts on brick plinths supporting a recessed, full-width porch. North Pollock Street is home to a pair of intact bungalows. The Selma Baptist Church Parsonage at 209 North Pollock Street dates to 1919 and is a one story, weatherboard dwelling with a cross-gable roof with clipped gable ends. It features characteristic triangular knee braces and grouped posts on brick plinths. Next door at 211 North Pollock Street, the bungalow from ca. 1920 exhibits a side-gabled roof with rafter tails along its eaves and exposed purlins at its gable ends. A pair of grouped elephantine columnettes atop brick plinths supports a broad, front-gable porch roof with exposed purlins.

Like most neighborhoods that developed in the first half of the twentieth century in North Carolina, the West Selma Historic District includes dwellings in the English cottage style, also called Period Cottages. Side-gabled roofs with steeply-pitched front gables, façade chimneys, and arched entrances characterize the style in Selma. The Period Cottage at 304 North Green Street dates to ca. 1925 and is a one-story, side-gabled, brick dwelling with a central gable with one curved slope and a façade chimney. A narrower front-facing gable intersects at the south end of the façade. A round-arched bay containing a single-leaf, wood paneled door with a semi-circular transom and a round-arched niche are located in the main front gable.

Minimal Traditional-style houses—typically modest one- or one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled dwellings, often with front-facing gables and façade chimneys—appeared in the district just after World War II. These houses took certain cues from the Period Cottage form—most commonly a front-facing gable on a side-gabled house. The Grace and Carl Worley House, built around 1945 at 506 West Anderson Street, is a one-and-a-half-story, brick dwelling with a side-gabled roof and a projecting front-gabled entrance bay with an arched-head recessed door. At 106 West Elizabeth Street, the Belle and H. B. Jernigan House, also from ca. 1945, epitomizes the Minimal Traditional idiom. The one-story, side-gabled, brick dwelling displays two front-facing gables and a façade chimney. The one-and-a-half-story, brick Minimal Traditional house at 203 North Green Street has a Colonial Revival-inspired entrance with fluted wood pilasters in the front-gabled projection on the façade. It, too, dates to circa 1945.

The West Selma Historic District boasts an extensive collection of Ranch houses, a style that took hold in the post-war period and lingered into the 1970s. Sandra and James Peedin built their one-story, brick Ranch house at 301 West Richardson Street with a side-gabled roof in 1944. Like many early versions of the style, the Peedin house displays Colonial Revival elements, most readily seen in the wood fluting surrounding the single-leaf, wood door. As the century progressed, Ranch houses became plainer, lacking any type of stylistic embellishment. The Claudia Jones House at 209

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	5	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

North Brevard Street from ca. 1950 is a one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house. The ca. 1955 Ranch house at 105 S. Green Street boasts a large picture window—sometimes called a Chicago-style window—on its façade.

Inventory

The following inventory of resources in the West Selma Historic District is arranged alphabetically by street name beginning with West Anderson Street and ending with West Waddell Street. For south-north running streets, buildings on the east side of the street are listed first, followed by the west side. For east-west running streets, buildings on the north side of the street are listed first. For all streets, buildings are listed in ascending order by address.

Each building is designated with a historic name, if known. Naming buildings with their earliest occupants proved difficult because of the lack of city directories dating prior to 1957. Where early occupants are listed, this information came from Johnston County deeds, local residents, and the 1980 architectural survey publication, *Historic Architecture of Selma, North Carolina*, by Thomas A. Greco. Additional information about early occupants came from census records accessed online from the Johnston County Heritage Center. Following the name, the street address is provided, followed by the date or approximate date of construction and the date or dates of major alterations. Sanborn Map Company maps from 1905, 1911, 1923, and 1933 provided information about approximate construction dates, while Hill's *Smithfield-Selma City Directory* for 1957 identified owners and occupants of buildings for that period. Finally, each resource is classified as contributing or noncontributing. Contributing resources were built within the period of significance and retain enough historic integrity to illustrate significant aspects of their past. Contributing resources must retain physical materials, design features, and construction qualities from the historic period. A resource whose date of construction falls outside the period of significance or which has been altered so significantly as to compromise its integrity is classified as noncontributing. The West Selma Historic District maintains a high degree of integrity. Almost all of the buildings constructed within the period of significance are contributing resources. The overwhelming majority of noncontributing resources are those built after 1961.

With only a handful of exceptions, all buildings in the district stand on brick foundations. For this reason, unless the foundation is not brick, information about the foundation is not given in individual inventory entries.

West Anderson Street (North side)

Hattie and Dr. James B. Person House 212 West Anderson Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The two-story, weatherboard-sheathed, Queen Anne-style dwelling displays transitional Colonial Revival elements most notable in the Doric columns supporting the sweeping wraparound porch with a balustrade with a molded handrail. A high-hipped roof with cresting and finials tops the main block that is expanded by projecting gabled bays. A cut-away, two-story gable graces the façade and east side. A pair of tall, corbelled chimneys rises from the interior. The central gabled dormer with paneled pilasters sits just above a Palladian-influenced window with round-arched window with tracery piercing the second floor just above the main entrance. A projecting decorative porch gable crowns the formal

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	6	West Selma Historic District
		. <u> </u>		Johnston County, North Carolina

entrance that features paneled pilasters with lead glass sidelights and transom. Windows throughout are one-over-one double-hung sash. A one-story ell with additions is located on the rear. The house retains a high level of integrity.

William Preston Rose (1870-1952), architect and author of *That House*, which showcased his designs chiefly in the Queen Anne and early Colonial Revival styles, designed the house for Dr. James Person, according to a former owner. Dr. Person (1873-1939) arrived in Selma in 1899 to start a medical practice. In 1906, he became associated with Dr. George Vick, and ten years later the two built an office building in downtown Selma. Dr. Person served on the board of the People's Bank and on town council after his election in 1927.

Garage Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, hipped-roof garage stands just east of the house. Synthetic siding and a modern lift doors have been added.

Nowell-Mayersburg-Oliver House (NR, 1982) 312 West Anderson Street Ca. 1912 Contributing Building

An outstanding example of the Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional style, the two-story, weatherboard house features a pyramidal roof expanded by projecting gables and a three-story octagonal stair tower. A paneled and corbeled chimney rises from the roof's peak. A two-story cut-away bay is located on the façade. A Palladian window pierces the center of second-floor façade, just above the hip-roofed wraparound porch supported by carved Ionic columns. The porch, fronted by a closed pediment embellished with a sunburst motif, shelters a grand entrance composed of lead glass sidelights and transom. A pair of intricately carved wooden animal figures flanking the front door and an elaborately paneled and molded surround have been added since the early 1980s. Windows throughout are three-over-one and one-over-one double-hung sash. Semi-circular windows grace the gable ends. The rear elevation includes a 1920s kitchen and pantry addition which flows seamlessly from the original house. Architect Albert Atkinson, a native of Johnston County who later practiced in Washington, D. C., designed this house for Henry E. Earp, who was unable to build it. Sherriff Robert M. Nowell bought the plans and had the house built. In the 1920s, Dr. I. W. Mayersburg bought the house and made several additions. In 1942, Dr. Robert D. Oliver purchased the house.

Outbuilding
Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

Behind (or north of) the house stands a side-gabled, frame Craftsman-inspired outbuilding with German siding, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. A tall fence supported by substantial posts with wooden turned finials topped with sharp points shields the rear yard from public view.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	7	West Selma Historic District
		. <u> </u>		Johnston County, North Carolina

Stella and William H. Etheridge House ("Turnwood") 402 West Anderson Street 1897 Contributing Building

The two-story Queen Anne-style house with synthetic siding features a cross-gable roof with returns, projecting two-story façade and rear bays, two interior chimneys, and a front gable vent with a triangular crown. A nearly full-width, hiproofed porch spans the three-bay façade and features turned posts, a spindlework frieze, and turned brackets embellished with a ship's wheel motif. A decorative porch gable tops the entry. Transoms top the replacement entry door and the first floor windows. Six-over-six double-hung sash are modern replacements. Around 1900, the open string stair was installed in the interior central passage and a large fanlight was added to the doorway between the west front and rear parlors. A gabled rear addition originally housed a bedroom; other additions are located on the rear. William Etheridge, owner of Etheridge and Company Dry Goods in downtown Selma built the house. In 1900, according to the census, he lived here with his wife, Stella, their three daughters and one son, and boarders, Julia and Robert Ashworth. From 1913 to 1922, Etheridge served as the town postmaster.

House 404 West Anderson Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch has minimal detailing including one-over-one, horizontal-light windows, deep eaves on the façade, and a three-part picture window. The house has a brick entry stoop and header-course windowsills. A flat-roofed carport is attached to the east elevation and is supported by decorative metal posts on a low brick wall.

Rufus Bond House 406 West Anderson Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house features a three-part picture window, deep eaves, recessed paneled wood door with side-lights, a brick entry stoop, a metal railing on the stoop steps, an interior chimney, and a gabled screened porch with a metal railing. Two-over-two, horizontal-light windows with brick header-course sills are found throughout. An attached flat-roofed carport is supported by decorative metal posts on its east elevation. Rufus Bond owned the House in 1957.

John A. Waddell Rental House 410 West Anderson Street Ca. 1890 Contributing Building

The one-story, Queen Anne-style house with synthetic siding displays a high-hipped roof, has projecting gables with shingles and multi-paned windows, and a pair of interior paneled and corbelled chimneys. A nearly full-width, hip-roofed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	8	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

porch spans the three-bay façade and features turned posts, a balustrade with a rounded hand rail and square balusters, a spindlework frieze, and a central porch gable embellished with a sunburst motif. Four-over-four, double-hung sash are found throughout.

Garage
Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled building with weatherboard siding features a garage bay with a wood door, a single- leaf door, and a four-over-four double-hung sash. A single window pierces the upper façade just beneath the roof peak.

Zelma Driver House 502 West Anderson Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, pyramidal-roofed dwelling features shed dormers on the façade and east and west elevations, paired one-over-one, double-hung sash, and a replacement full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled posts. Other features include an interior brick chimney, parged foundation, and a modern deck on the east elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. The 1933 Sanborn map indicates that the house had a wraparound porch. Zelma Driver (1882-1968) occupied the house in 1957, but likely earlier too. She is interred in the Selma City Cemetery.

Ella and Bradley Pearce House 504 West Anderson Street Ca. 1910 Noncontributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house features modern six-over-six, double-hung sash, a partial-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement slender posts, an interior chimney, and a window with a fanlight transom just beneath the roof ridge on the façade. A gabled wing is located on the east elevation. The house appears on the 1933 Sanborn map, but has been drastically altered with a replacement porch, new door, new windows, and new siding. Ella and Bradley Pearce are the earliest-known owners. They continued to own it in 1957.

Grace and Carl Worley House 506 West Anderson Street Ca. 1945, ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style brick house features a pair of front-gabled dormers, an interior chimney, and a projecting front-gabled entrance with a recessed door set in an arched bay. The entry stoop has been extending along the east end of the façade to create a porch fronted by a metal railing. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A gabled porch with arched bays occupies the west elevation and has been enclosed with glass. A

West Salma Historic District

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Section number

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	,	ı ay c	3	West delina i listone District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

substantial mid-twentieth-century, side-gabled wing with board-and-batten siding and a faux-stone skirt occupies the east end. A large multi-light picture window with flanking six-over-six sash is centered on its façade. A brick garage has been incorporated into a rear addition. Grace and Carl Worley, owners of Worley's Beverage Company, built the house.

House 610 West Anderson Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, frame Ranch house features two-over-two, horizontal-light windows, an interior, rear chimney, windows set high on the facade, and an attached gabled garage on the west elevation. Synthetic siding covers the house.

Garage
Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

The side-gabled garage with synthetic siding is connected to the west gable end of the house by a glass breezeway. It displays a single garage bay with eight lights on its façade.

West Anderson Street (South side)

Samuel P. Wood House 311 West Anderson Street 1935 Contributing Building

The grand two-story, five-bay, brick Georgian Revival-style house is topped with a side-gable roof and displays a half-circle motif in the wide wooden frieze that spans the upper facade. A central entrance is marked by paired pilasters supporting a gable that shelters a semi-circular panel over the paneled door framed in lead glass sidelights. Cut-stone, flat-arched lintels and sills enhance the eight-light metal casement windows, while a porte cochere and a metal-railed side porch with brick posts, French doors, and Doric columns elongate the façade. The dwelling features single shoulder end chimneys and a slate roof. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. Samuel Wood worked as a real estate agent in Selma and also served two terms on the town council, in 1919 and 1931. In 1920, he is listed as owning an ice plant and living as a boarder with Fannie and William Call, whose house was directly behind (and to the south) of the house he built in 1935. The 1923 Sanborn map indicates that a two-story house with a wraparound porch occupied this parcel; in 1933, the parcel was empty.

Garage 1935 Contributing Building

The two-story, brick garage sits immediately to the southeast of the house and features a hipped roof, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and wood, multi-light garage doors.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	10	West Selma Historic District
		<u> </u>		Johnston County, North Carolina

Edgerton Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church 401 West Anderson Street 1910, 1928, 1950 Contributing Building

The large, brick, front-gabled Gothic Revival-style church with its rear two-story, brick education wing faces east and stands on the corner of West Anderson and South Sumner streets. The church, which dates to 1910, features a prominent three-tiered square corner bell tower that houses the entrance vestibule and two sets of double-leaf, wood, horizontal-paneled doors, each facing a set of concrete steps with low brick walls bordering. Blind oculus windows pierce the tower's third level. In 2007, a top tier on the tower was removed and the whole structure was capped. This top tier consisted of open Gothic arches on four elevations. Rough-cut granite sills and accents frame the Gothic-arched, stained-glass windows and appear on the brick buttresses that grace the church and continue onto the rear education wing. The church features fine brick detail in its stepped cornice and belt courses on the tower. A peaked parapet topped with metal coping is located on each gable end of the original building. A granite water table graces the building. Brick in the front, east-facing gable appears to have been replaced.

The education wing blends nearly seamlessly with the church and features a tiered brick tower with a crenelated crown on its north elevation, decorative brickwork, and drip moldings. Windows in the four-bay-deep wing are grouped six-over-six with label molding, stone sills, and three-light transoms. A small, flat-roofed addition, likely dating to 1950, containing offices is located on the south side of the education wing. On the south side of the church positioned between the original building and the education wing is a side-gabled wing, half of which appears to date to 1910; in 1950, it was extended by one bay. This small wing features a parapet that is nearly identical to the one on the oldest section of the church. The flat and gabled wings feature eight-over-eight, double-hung sash.

Fellowship Hall 2000 Noncontributing Building.

The one-story, side-gable-roofed brick building with six-over-six, double-hung sash features quoins and gable returns. An open, gable-roofed carport extends from the fellowship hall to just off the southwest corner of the education building.

Raiford B. Whitley House 407 West Anderson Street 1900 Contributing Building

The one-story, L-plan house combines elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Its asymmetrical massing results from the off-center front-gabled wing at the west end; a front-facing gable is also centered on the side-gabled roof. Doric columns support the hip-roofed porch that extends nearly the width of the façade. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and the paired windows are replacement four-over-one, double-hung sash. The front door with an oval window is a replacement, although the two-light transom is original. Selma businessman Raiford Whitley built the house. Along with N. E. Edgerton and M. C. Winston, Whitley founded the Bank of Selma, Selma Manufacturing Company, and Selma

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	11	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Cotton Mills. Whitley was elected mayor in 1901. In 1957, Georgiana and Roger Strickland, a police officer, lived in the house.

Stallings House 501 West Anderson Street Ca. 1968 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick, Ranch house features six-over-six, double-hung sash, a projecting off-center front-facing gable, and an interior chimney. Diamond-patterned muntins grace the double-hung sash in the front-facing gable. Replacement six-over-six, double-hung sash fill the tripled windows on the façade. Vinyl sheathes the area under these windows and the frame addition on the west elevation. Larry and Lynn Stallings, who purchased the property in 1968, are the earliest known owners and likely builders of the house.

House 505 West Anderson Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house with synthetic siding features deep eaves, two-over-two, horizontal-light windows, an interior chimney, and a flat-roofed east side addition with a metal balustrade. A gabled brick ell extends from the rear. The front door is likely original and features two horizontal lights and is fronted with a brick stoop with a decorative metal balustrade.

Sue and Floyd Price Jr. House 507 West Anderson Street Ca. 1945, ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style brick house features a pair of vinyl-sided, front-gabled dormers, an exterior end chimney with paved shoulders, and a projecting front-gabled main entrance bay with round-arched opening in front of a recessed door with a fanlight insert and paneling. Windows are grouped six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung sash. Turned posts support a flat-roofed porch topped with a metal railing to the east of the entry; the porch extends to form an entry stoop. The porch shelters a secondary, single-leaf door. A substantial mid-twentieth-century, front-gabled wing addition with a stone-veneered facade occupies the east end. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. The Prices owned and occupied the house in 1957. In 2002, the executors of Mrs. Price's will sold the house and the lot immediately to the west to the current owners. Floyd Price was part of a prominent family of merchants in Selma.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Garage Ca. 1945 Contributing Building	
A one-anda-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with two garsash stands in the rear yard.	age doors topped with a pair of six-over-six, double-hung
Vacant lot	
Duplex 601 and 603 West Anderson Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building	

The one-story, side-gabled duplex displays vinyl siding, double-hung sash with faux muntins, and side-gabled entrance porches at each gable end.

Duplex 605 and 607 West Anderson Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled duplex displays a brick-veneer façade, double-hung sash with faux muntins, and synthetic siding on its other elevations. Front doors with brick stoops are centered on each unit.

Richard Griffin House 611 West Anderson Street Ca. 1905 Contributing Building

The façade of the one-story, L-plan house faces Brevard Street and displays a single-leaf door with a transom and sidelights beneath a hip-roofed, wraparound porch with square replacement posts. A secondary entrance composed of a transom surmounting a single-leaf door is located in the center of the north elevation of the side wing facing West Anderson Street; the wraparound porch extends to this elevation. An ell that extends from the rear of the main block is visible on this side of the house. A shed-roofed porch that has been enclosed also extends the length of the north side of the ell. Other features include interior corbelled brick chimneys and gable returns. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and all the windows have been replaced. The name was assigned during a 1979 survey of Selma.

Shed Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

A front-gabled, metal-sided shed stands southeast of the house in the rear yard.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	13	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

North Brevard Street (East side)

Vacant Lot

Hardy Hatcher House II 208 North Brevard Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A dwelling with a rear gabled ell features a shed-roof porch supported by replacement decorative metal posts. The original porch floor has been replaced. Windows are original four-over-four, double-hung sash. Wood hardboard siding covers the exterior and a standing-seam metal roof tops the dwelling. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map. Hardy Hatcher is the earliest known owner. According to a deed, his 1920 will devised the house to Marticia Haynes.

House 212 North Brevard Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A dwelling with a rear ell and large rear addition features a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped, square posts on brick plinths set on a brick porch floor. Windows are original four-over-four, double-hung sash and a chimney rises through the ridge of the standing-seam-metal-covered roof. A door on the north side of the rear ell is sheltered by a shed roofed porch with square posts. A shed-roofed garage is attached to the south elevation of the main block. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. A three-bay, gabled hyphen connects the rear gabled ell with a newly-constructed, front-gable dwelling with gabled six-over-six dormers, four-over-four, double-hung sash, and a concrete block foundation. It is sheathed in synthetic siding. The addition is visually separated from the main house by a long hyphen. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map.

House 302 North Brevard Street Ca. 1940 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, front-gable dwelling features a front-gable portico supported by molded square posts. A chimney rises from the center of the house. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and all windows have been replaced. The porch is likely a replacement.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Shed Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building	
A one-story, side-gabled storage building with vinyl siding stanfaçade.	ds in the rear yard. It features a door set off-center on the
Vacant Lot	
Paul Boyette House 308 North Brevard Street Ca. 1930; ca. 1940 Contributing Building	

The diminutive, concrete block, shotgun house displays a single-leaf door and a single, six-over-six, double-hung sash on its front facing façade. Decorative metal posts support the front-gable porch with a wood hardboard gable. Windows throughout are six-over-six, double-hung sash. Rafter tails grace the eaves on the side elevations. Around 1940, a weatherboard addition, also with exposed rafter tails, was added at a right angle to the rear so that it extends to the south of the shotgun. It has a single door and a four-over-four, double-hung sash window on its façade. The original portion of this house appears on the 1933 Sanborn map and was the first building on the east side of this block. In 1931, Paul Boyette purchased this parcel from Ellen and S. A. Wellons.

House 310 North Brevard Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled Craftsman bungalow displays original interior chimneys, front door, and brick porch plinths. Synthetic siding and one-over-one, double-hung sash are recent replacements. Vinyl covers the knee brackets. New narrow square posts support the engaged porch. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. Although much of the material of this house is new, its original form remains intact.

North Brevard Street (West side)

House 101 North Brevard Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled minimally-detailed Ranch house displays two-over-two, horizontal-light windows and synthetic siding. Metal shed-roofed awnings shelter the entry porch and windows.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	15	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

House 105 North Brevard Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled house displays a hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts on brick plinths; one bungalow-style posts remains. Windows contain two-over-two, horizontal lights and a chimney rises from the roof ridge. A gabled addition extends from the rear. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

Pilkington House 107 North Brevard Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled house displays a hip-roofed porch supported by bungalow-style battered posts on brick plinths. Windows contain two-over-two, horizontal lights. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and the single-leaf front door is a replacement. In 1949, members of the Pilkington family owned the property.

House 109 North Brevard Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled house displays six-over-six, double-hung sash and asbestos siding. The original hip-roofed porch was expanded to create a carport on the north elevation. A storage room was added to the south end of the porch and an addition was built on the north elevation behind the carport. Turned posts and square posts support the carport/porch. Despite the changes to the dwelling, the original form remains evident.

Vacant Lot

Claudia Jones House 209 North Brevard Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house features six-over-six, double-hung sash, an interior chimney, and an enclosed carport on its north end. A brick stoop is forward of the recessed entry and a low brick planter extends along the façade north of the entry. An open, flat-roofed carport has been added to that elevation. Ms. Jones bought this parcel in 1943 and likely built the house soon thereafter. The current owner purchased it from Jones in 1992.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7 F	Page 16	West Selma Historic District	
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 211 North Brevard Street Ca. 1910 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house features a four-bay shed dormer and a rear gabled ell. The 1923 and 1933 Sanborn maps indicate that originally the porch extended across the entire façade and that an open porch was located along the south elevation of the rear ell. Currently, a flat-roofed porch shelters the single-leaf door at the center of the façade. A brick-lined concrete patio replaces the original porch floor and a low, brick knee wall has been added to the lower portion of the façade. Windows are one-over-one replacements. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

House 213 North Brevard Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch house displays an interior chimney, grouped two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, a recessed entry fronted by a single, corner decorative metal post, and a carport on the north elevation that is integrated beneath the main roof.

House 301 North Brevard Street Ca. 1910 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed dwelling with side-gabled projections and a front-facing gable has a hip-roofed front porch supported by chamfered posts. Hardboard siding covers the exterior and windows are new six-over-six, double-hung sash. Shed additions are located on the north and south elevations.

Garage
Ca. 1970
Noncontributing Building

A one-and-a-half-story, front-gambrel-roofed, hardboard-sided garage and storage building with a side, shed-roofed addition stands in the rear yard.

Vacant Lot

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	17	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Amanda and Ira Rains House 305 North Brevard Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed house with projecting side gables displays a wraparound porch supported with square posts. A prominent front gable rests on the façade roof. Two chimneys rise from the interior. The house retains its original weatherboards, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, and standing seam metal porch roof. A covered transom and sidelights frame the single-leaf door. Amanda and Ira Rains, who worked for a railroad company as a car inspector, had the house built.

Garage Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled garage with weatherboard siding stands in the rear yard.

House 307 North Brevard Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick house features a recessed, central entrance containing a single-leaf door and six-over-six, double-hung windows. A patio extends across the façade.

Cherry Street (East side)

House 402 Cherry Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gable-roofed brick Ranch house features a projecting hip-roofed wing on the north elevation, two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, a Chicago window on the façade, a south elevation carport, interior and exterior chimneys, and wide overhanging eaves. The house occupies lot 16 of the Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Blackman subdivision dated 1945.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	18	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Culbreth House 406 Cherry Street Ca. 1950, ca. 1980 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Minimal Traditional-style house with an interior chimney features eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, and a front-gabled porch with a curved ceiling supported by decorative metal posts over the single-leaf front door. A modern, side-gabled garage addition with synthetic siding stands on the north end connected by a single bay with a large fixed pane window. The house occupies a portion of the Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Blackman subdivision dated 1945. In 1957, Marie and Malcolm Culbreth owned and occupied the house. Mr. Culbreth worked at Central Drug and Equipment.

Cherry Street (West side)

House 401 Cherry Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Minimal Traditional-style house features eight-over-eight, double-hung sash topped with soldier-course brick lintels, exterior gable-end and interior chimneys, and decorative metal posts supporting a front-gable porch roof that shelters a single-leaf wood door framed by fluted pilasters. In 1957, Mattie and John Boyd owned and occupied the house. Mr. Boyd worked at Mac's Esso Station.

Claudia and Allen H. Lee House 411 Cherry Street 1975 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, brick house features a wide, off-center front gable containing an inset corner entrance porch supported by turned posts. A multi-light picture window occupies the façade of the side-gabled block, while a pair of six-over-six, double-hung sash pierce the front-facing gable. An exterior, gable end chimney stands on the north end of the main block. The north elevation features a side-gabled wing containing a two-car garage, while a smaller gabled wing occupies the south elevation. A gabled ell attaches to the rear elevation. Claudia and Allen Lee bought the property in 1952. The house occupies lots 20 and 21 of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Blackman's 1945 subdivision. Dr. Lee was a prominent physician who kept an office on N. Raiford Street.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page 19	19	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

West Elizabeth Street (North side)

Belle and H. B. Jernigan House 106 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick, Minimal Traditional-style house features two front-facing gables and a façade chimney with paved shoulders. The larger gable contains a wooden, louvered vent and large, multi-light, three-part, picture window. Other windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. A brick stoop with decorative metal balustrade fronts a single-leaf door piercing the smaller projecting front gable. A gabled ell occupies the rear elevation. A flat-roofed carport attaches to the west elevation. The earliest known owners are the Jernigans, who bought the house in 1960 from a bank. As a widow, Mrs. Jernigan sold it in 2006.

Shed Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gable, and weatherboard shed stands in the rear yard.

House 206 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house with an off-center front-facing gable is sheathed in synthetic siding. A shed-roofed hood over the entry stoop with diagonal braces shelters the single-leaf front door. The house features replacement, six-over-six double-hung sash and an interior chimney on the rear roof slope. A shed addition is located on the rear elevation.

House 412 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house with partially sheathed in synthetic siding features an interior chimney, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a one-bay portico. Classical surrounds, a recent addition, frame the façade windows. A gabled carport occupies the east (side) elevation.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	20	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Paul Howard Jr. House 516 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1923 Contributing Building

The one-story, pyramidal-roofed house with weatherboard siding displays a pair of tall interior brick chimneys, original two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sash, replacement windows containing two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, and a single-leaf door with a transom. The original standing-seam metal roof surmounts the house. An ell extends from the rear elevation. The 1923 Sanborn map indicates that the house originally had a full-width front porch. Alterations to the porch include the removal of the floor and installation of a brick-veneer wall along the lower façade and the replacement of the roof, which was extended to form a porte-cochere. Decorative metal posts replace the original porch posts.

Frederic Archer House 518 West Elizabeth Street 1923 Contributing Building

The one-story, pyramidal-roofed house with aluminum siding displays a pair of tall interior brick chimneys, replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash, and a single-leaf door with a transom. An ell whose porch has been enclosed extends from the rear elevation. Porch posts and balustrade are plain, unpainted wood replacements and an accessible ramp is located on west elevation. A flat roof carport attaches to the west side of the ell. A gabled ell occupies the east elevation. Frederic Archer, principal of the Selma Public School had the house built, but moved away before house was completed. Mrs. J. C. Diehl rented it for a short period. The Mozingo family purchased it shortly thereafter. That family sold it to the current owner.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable garage with synthetic siding stands in the rear yard.

Selma City Cemetery North side of West Elizabeth Street, opposite jct. with North Brevard Street 1856 to present Contributing Site

The 1.72-acre site at the district's northwest corner includes a majority of grave markers dating to before 1960. The oldest marker in the yard belongs to Nancy Temple, who died June 15, 1856, when she was just under two years old. Modern stones are primarily located in an area on the south side of the cemetery parallel with West Elizabeth Street. Four family plots are contained within historic fences. At the northwest corner, a stone fence contains several markers and an iron fence contains the graves of another family. Near the center of the site, an iron fence contains the resting places of members of the McCauley family. Just to the east, an iron fence marks the graves of members of the Waddell family,

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	21	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

including prominent Selma citizen, John Waddell. A stacked stone wall borders the west edge of the cemetery. A concrete block wall stands along the north edge. A stacked stone wall is located along the north half of the east border. At its south end, the walls angles inward toward the southwest and continues for about one hundred yards. There is no barrier along the south boundary. A sign composed of two vertical granite posts holding a large, flat granite slab with the inscription "Greenwood Cemetery," the modern name, stands at the site's southwest corner.

House 703 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled dwelling features a front-gabled, partial-width porch supported by square posts, two-over-two windows containing horizontal lights, an interior chimney, and synthetic siding.

West Elizabeth Street (South side)

House 405 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house features a pair of front-gabled dormers, replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash, an interior chimney, and a Colonial Revival-inspired portico with an arched ceiling and supported by columns sheltering a single-leaf door. A side-gabled wing occupies the east end. Synthetic siding sheathes the exterior.

Garage
Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable, two-bay garage with weatherboard exterior stands behind the house.

House 407 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house features eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung sash. A brick stoop with a turned balustrade fronts a Colonial Revival-inspired front-gabled hood with metal replacement brackets over the single-leaf door with a fanlight insert. A three-part, picture window occupies the façade. An east side-gabled wing includes a secondary entrance—similar to the main entrance—on its façade. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	22	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 409 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house features two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, a projecting, shed-roofed center bay with a three-part window, and a flat-roofed carport with decorative metal posts on its west end. The entry stoop displays a decorative metal balustrade. Synthetic siding sheathes the exterior.

House 501 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house features six-over-six, double-hung sash, a projecting front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts, an exterior east end chimney, and a gabled screened porch and integral carport supported by decorative metal posts on a low brick wall on its east elevation. Hardboard siding sheathes the exterior.

House 503 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house displays six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a Colonial Revival-inspired front-gabled and braced hood that shelters the paneled, single-leaf front door. A brick and concrete stoop extends from the entrance to the east to front a portion of the façade. Hardboard siding sheathes the exterior.

House 505 West Elizabeth Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, side gabled Minimal Traditional-style house features six-over-six, double-hung sash, an interior chimney, and a truncated shed-roof hood over the paneled, single-leaf front door. A brick and concrete stoop extends from the entrance to the east to front a portion of the façade. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	23	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

North Green Street (East side)

House 104 North Green Street Ca. 2010 Noncontributing Building

The two-story, side-gabled, vinyl-sheathed house displays four eave dormers and a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed porch with a prominent center gable and turned posts. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash.

House 106 North Green Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Period Cottage with a central gable with curved eaves displays a central, single-leaf door with a semi-circular, divided-light transom, an interior chimney, and six-over-six double-hung sash. A curved decorative metal balustrade extends along both sides of the concrete stoop forward of the entrance. A screened porch with wood framing fronts the small south elevation (side) gabled wing.

Maggie and T. M. Benoy House 202 North Green Street 1919 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow features a prominent front gable with a Craftsman-style window with geometric glazing just beneath its ridge. Typical of the style, the house displays triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and double-hung sash windows with geometric glazing, above single panes. A low brick solid balustrade spans the brick posts with capitals set on brick plinths that support the shed-roofed porch with a central front gable. An exterior chimney is located on the south elevation, just forward of a gabled-bay window. A square projecting gabled bay is situated on the north elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. A gabled rear ell has been altered with the addition of large windows. In 1909, T. M. Benoy, along with Hector MacNeil and John Mitchener, organized the Selma Presbyterian Church. Benoy donated the material to construct the church, which was built in 1912. T. M. Benoy, owner of Benoy Lumber Company, built the house. In 1920, according to the census, he was living here with his wife, Maggie, two daughters, and his brother-in-law, Daniel Clapp, a bank worker.

Shed Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, pyramidal-roofed, weatherboard shed with exposed rafter tails stands in a fenced yard behind the house.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	24	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Callie Thompson House 204 North Green Street Ca. 1957 Contributing Building

The one-story, L-plan brick house features eight-over-eight, double-hung sash and square molded posts supporting a hip-roofed porch that extends to form the side-gabled carport bordered by a low brick wall. The dwelling appears in the 1957 city directory as the home of Callie Thompson, who was a widow.

House 206 North Green Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, brick side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house features an off-center, projecting front gable containing a large picture window and a paved, single-shouldered exterior end chimney; an interior chimney projects from the roof's ridge. Most windows are modern one-over-one, double-hung sash; a large, two-part picture window is located under the engaged porch supported by decorative metal posts. Shed-roofed and gabled-roofed additions are located on the rear.

Shed Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

A small frame shed with a gable roof stands in the rear yard.

Charles Wiggs House 208 North Green Street 1903 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled house with a gabled ell features turned posts supporting a hipped porch roof that shelters a central entrance with sidelights and a transom. A side entry porch features a modern door. A gabled ell extends from the rear. Alterations include synthetic siding and modern one-over-one, double-hung sash. Charles Wiggs, who owned a livery in downtown Selma, built the house.

Straughn House 302 North Green Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style, L-plan dwelling features a projecting cut-away gabled wing on its façade, two-over-two, double-hung sash, turned porch posts, and an interior chimney. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. The shed-roofed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	25	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

porch on the side-gabled main block has been altered by the replacement of the original porch floor with brick. A gable-roofed carport supported by turned posts has been added to the north elevation. One and two-story additions are located on the rear. Mr. Straughn, a Baptist minister, reportedly built the house with material donated by his congregation.

House 304 North Green Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Period Cottage features the characteristic facade chimney containing a rectangular, stuccoed panel, and a projecting front-facing gable whose north eave curves outward; a narrower front-facing gable intersects at the south end of the façade. A round-arched bay containing a single-leaf, wood paneled door with a four-light crown and a semi-circular transom and a round-arch niche are located in the main front gable; a recessed, round-arched stuccoed panel also occupies the front gable. Windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, but there are also four-over-four, double-hung sash, and a fixed light window on the front gable; all windows have a solider-course lintel. A brick and concrete patio is fronted with a decorative metal balustrade. An original, front-gabled, brick garage has been attached to the house by an enclosed breezeway.

W. T. Woodard House 308 North Green Street Ca. 1900 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-style house with a weatherboard exterior displays a high-hipped roof, projecting gables with diamond motif vents, a pair of interior chimneys, and a large, four-bay, hipped-roof front dormer. Windows are eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung sash; panels are located under the front windows. A nearly full-width, hip-roofed porch with denticulated frieze spans the four-bay façade and features replacement square posts anchored on a brick patio; the original porch floor has been removed. A gabled ell is located on the rear. Merchant W. T. Woodard, co-owner of Woodard and Wiggs Clothing Store, is credited with building the house.

Judy and Jack Patton House 406 North Green Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side gabled house with vertical hardboard and asbestos siding features an interior chimney, two-over-two and one-over-one, horizontal-light windows, and a front-gabled portico on square posts sheltering the paneled, single-leaf front door. The house occupies parcel 29 of a plat dated December 1945, which was subdivided by Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Blackman. Christine Howell bought this parcel and several adjacent parcels in 1949. The house first appears in the 1961 city directory. At that time, Jack Patton, a supervisor at Eastern Manufacturing, and his wife Judy occupied the dwelling.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	26	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Shed Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

A one-story, shed-roofed storage shed with German siding stands in the rear yard.

Hortense and Evans Poindexter House 408 North Green Street Ca. 1957 Contributing Building

The one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house with synthetic siding displays replacement windows and a large plate glass window on its façade. An entry is located on the south end façade. The 1957 city directory lists Hortense and Evans Poindexter, a clerk at VC Chemical, as the occupants.

Lois and Alvin Brown House 410 North Green Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, low-hip-roofed brick Ranch house features two-over-two windows with horizontal lights and half-round brick steps leading to a single-leaf door with a divided, half-round upper window. Metal awnings shade the door and windows on the façade. A three-part window pierces the façade. A flat-roofed carport with decorative metal supports is located at the southwest corner and forward of a recessed brick wing containing a secondary entrance. According to the 1957 city directory, Lois and Alvin Brown, a supervisor at Worley's Beverage, owned and occupied the house.

South Green Street (East side)

Vacant Lot

House 105 S. Green Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick-veneered Ranch house features windows with two-over-two, horizontal lights, a large three-part picture window on the façade, and an interior chimney. The entry stoop on the main block features a decorative metal balustrade. Two wings to the north are stepped back and sit lower than the main block.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	27	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

North Green Street (West side)

House 101 North Green Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled brick Minimal Traditional-style house with a rear gabled-ell features three, front-gabled dormers, double-shouldered and paved chimneys on the façade, flat-roofed sun room on its south elevation, nine-over-nine and six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a formal entrance with sidelights and a crowning pediment, which are likely modern alterations. A brick chimney also rises from the dwelling's interior. Although it takes cues from the Colonial Revival style, this house also reflects influence of the Period Revival style in its front chimney. A front-gabled garage is attached to the rear elevation and a shed-roofed carport is attached to the garage.

House 103 North Green Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick house features a shed-roofed screened porch on its façade, six-over-six, double-hung sash with soldier-course lintels, and an interior chimney. The glazed and paneled front door is likely original. A secondary entry stoop is located on the north elevation.

Garage
Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gabled garage with German siding stands behind the house.

House 105 North Green Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house shows Tudor-influences in its prominent, high-pitched front gable. Other features include an interior chimney, replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash, synthetic siding, and a north elevation gabled screened porch. A Colonial Revival-influenced entrance features pilasters supporting a closed pediment over the single-leaf front door. A decorative metal balustrade graces the front stoop.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	28	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina
				-

Shop Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gabled, metal-clad storage building with a wide lift door stands in the rear yard.

Richardson-Wiggs House 201 North Green Street Ca. 1900, ca. 1918 Contributing Building

The prominent, two-story, hipped and gable-roofed transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style weatherboard house displays an off-center projecting front gable with chamfered corners and a round-arch gable window and sawnwork under the corner eaves. The dwelling's one-story, wraparound porch supported by Doric columns and a turned balustrade addresses both North Green and West Waddell Streets and features a gable with a sunburst detail at its south corner. Lead glass sidelights and a transom surround the single-leaf, paneled wood door. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. Tall corbelled chimneys rise from the dwelling's interior. A one-story ell with an enclosed porch extends from the rear. According to tradition, Robert Richardson built a one-story house around 1900. In 1918, Ophelia and Jonathan Wiggs purchased it and added a second floor and attic. Wiggs was co-owner of Woodard and Wiggs Clothing Store and served as the first district court judge in Selma. Wiggs' son, J. Hayden Wiggs, inherited the house from his father. He served as mayor from 1964 until 1973.

Garage
Ca. 2000
Noncontributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage is sheathed in synthetic siding. A window with two-over-two, horizontal lights pierces the gable.

House 203 North Green Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Minimal Traditional-style house features a central gabled projection containing the Colonial Revival-inspired entrance framing a recessed single-leaf door. Windows are single and paired six-over-six, double-hung sash. An exterior end chimney and a flat-roofed screened porch are located on the south elevation. A decorative metal balustrade graces the entry stoop.

Ca. 1945

Noncontributing Building

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29 West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Garage Ca. 1945 Contributing Building
The one-story, front-gabled brick garage with two bays stands just behind the house.
Hardy Hatcher House I 207 North Green Street 1900 Contributing Building
The one-story, L-plan, weatherboard house with a rear gabled ell displays a wraparound porch supported by square posts on bases, peak-capped vents in the front projecting and side-facing gables, an interior chimney, standing seam metal roof, and six-over-six, double-hung sash. A secondary entrance topped with a gabled roof supported by decorative metal posts is located on the rear ell. Selma merchant Hardy Hatcher had the house built. He also built the house on North Brevard, located behind this one.
Storage Building Ca. 1940 Contributing Building
The one-story, front-gabled, concrete block storage building with a flat-roofed porch on square posts stands in the rear yard.
House 211 North Green Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building
The one-story, side-gabled Ranch house displays hardboard and asbestos siding, one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung sash with horizontal lights, and chamfered posts with squared caps and bases supporting an inset corner porch that shelters a brick veneer skirt; the skirting continues to the north elevation. A door with parallel, horizontal lights is original. A brick chimney rises from the interior. A porch and carport are attached to the rear elevation.
House 301 North Green Street

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled dwelling features a south wing that is set back slightly from the main body, an interior chimney, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a side-gabled screened porch on the north elevation. The south wing, which features a gabled and shed dormer and shingles in its knee-braced gable end, appears to be undergoing renovation. A gabled screened porch is located on the north elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7	Page	30	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Garage Ca. 1945 Contributing Building			
The one-story, front-gastreet.	bled weatherboar	rd garage cont	ains a single bay and stands behind the house facing West Oak
House 305 North Green Stree Ca. 1925 Contributing Building	t		
Revival-style entrance two-panel door with six	composed of pair x-lights at the top	red posts suppo Other feature	ise with clipped end gables on its main roof displays a Colonial orting curved-roof portico with returns that shelters a single-leaf, es include a side-gabled south wing, interior chimney, six-over-one xtends from the rear elevation.
Garage Ca. 1925 Contributing Building			
The one-story, weather its façade.	board, hip-roofed	d garage featur	res exposed rafter tails, a large open bay, and a single-leaf door on

James T. Creech House 309 North Green Street Ca. 1910

Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed dwelling with front-facing gables on each elevation is sheathed in weatherboard. Each gabled is marked with a peaked-top double wooden vent. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash. A hip-roofed wraparound porch with a denticulated porch fascia shelters a single-leaf door with sidelights. The original porch floor has been removed, a brick veneer skirt and brick steps have been added to the façade and north elevation, and replacement square posts installed. James T. Creech built the house.

Storage Building Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

A one-story, front-gabled building with faux stone siding, a paneled door, and six-over-six, double-hung sash stands in the rear yard facing West Elizabeth Street.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	31	West Selma Historic District
		· <u></u>		Johnston County, North Carolina

Etta and Albert Barbour House 401 North Green Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, L-plan house features an interior chimney, one-over-one, double-hung sash, and synthetic siding. Decorative metal posts support a replacement flat-roofed porch with a crowning metal balustrade that shelters the replacement single-leaf door topped by a two-light transom that is located north of the projecting gabled wing. A cross-gabled block is attached to the rear, while a small shed-roofed block faces West Elizabeth Street. Both display front-gabled entry porches with square posts. The earliest city directory, published in 1957, lists Etta and Albert Barbour as the occupants. Mr. Barbour worked at VC Chemical.

Lucy and Richard Oliver House 405 North Green Street 1923 Contributing Building

The one-story, pyramidal-roofed house features original weatherboard siding, one-over-one, double-hung sash, and an interior chimney. Posts that are slightly battered support a partial-width, hipped roof porch sheltering a single-leaf door with a transom. The wooden balustrade is modern. A gabled ell is attached to the rear. The earliest city directory, published in 1957, lists Lucy and Richard Oliver as the occupants. He managed Oliver's Market.

South Green Street (West side)

House 106 S. Green Street Ca. 2005 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, brick, T-shaped Ranch house features a side-gabled main block and a projecting, four-bay gabled central section, six-over-six sash, and a front balustrade with sunbursts motifs on the brick patio.

Cora and Simeon R. Lee House 110. S. Green Street Ca. 1900 Contributing Building

The two-story, irregularly-massed house with original weatherboard features a low-hipped roof, a projecting two-story, central bay with a front clipped gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, interior chimneys, and a transom and sidelights framing a central single-leaf door with an entrance stoop. Windows are ten-over-one, double-hung sash and modern replacements. One-and two-story hipped-roof additions are located on the rear. S. R. Lee, owner of S. R. Lee Dry Goods, is credited with building the house around 1900. According to the 1910 census, Mr. Lee was an insurance agent living with his wife, Cora, their daughter, also named Cora, and Mr. Lee's mother and sister.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	32	West Selma Historic District
		•		Johnston County, North Carolina

North Massey Street (East side)

Essie and Noble G. Blackman House 112 North Massey Street Ca. 1900 Contributing Building

The two-story, cross-gabled, Queen Anne-influenced house features hardboard siding, some original two-over-two double-hung sash, and replacement square posts and a modern balustrade supporting the wraparound porch. A two-light transom crowns the original paneled door with round-arched lights. A one-story, gabled addition on the north elevation features a secondary entrance with sidelights. A two-story, shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation. Although the original owner is unknown, Noble G. Blackman and his wife Essie (or Effie) bought the house in 1924. He was a superintendent at the Southern Cotton Oil Company, according to the 1920 census. Following her husband's death, Ms. Blackman lived here until she sold the property in 1956.

Pauline and Troy Henry House 202 North Massey Street Ca. 1900 Contributing Building

The one-story, L-plan dwelling features six-over-six, double-hung sash, exterior and interior chimneys, square posts and a turned balustrade supporting a replacement shed-roof porch, and synthetic siding on the exterior. A peaked gable vent pierces the projecting front gabled wing. The paneled wood door includes six lights. A gabled ell is attached to the rear elevation. A shed-roofed porch on the north elevation has been enclosed; the 1923 Sanborn map shows that this was originally a porch. Pauline and Troy Henry, owner of Henry's Hardware and Electric, owned and occupied the house in 1957.

House 206 North Massey Street ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story house appears to have originally been a front-gabled dwelling; it has been substantially altered with the addition of a front-gabled brick and stone-veneered addition on the façade and the application of brick veneer elsewhere. It features a recessed corner porch with a four-point-arched spandrel. Windows are one-over-one sash, fixed pane types and a projecting bay window. Vinyl covers the gabled side dormers.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	33	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Edna and Henry Boney House 208 North Massey Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gable-roofed, L-plan house features interior chimneys and aluminum siding. The hip-roofed porch has been partially enclosed and screened, but the original wood posts atop brick piers and the standing seam roof remain intact. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash. A gabled ell is attached to the rear. In 1957, Edna and Henry Boney owned and occupied the house.

House 210 North Massey Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, high-pitched, pyramidal-roofed house features a diamond-shaped louvered vent in its off-center projecting front gable, an interior chimney, original six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a weatherboard exterior. The only alterations have occurred at the porch where the posts have been replaced with decorative metal posts and the original floor removed and bricks installed. The porch, a portion of which has been enclosed, extends to form a porte-cochere. A side-gabled wing extends from the east end of the north elevation, near the rear. A gabled ell extends from the rear ell. In 1957, two widows, Gladys Black and Alta Brown, a nurse, lived here.

R. Dickson House302 North Massey StreetCa. 1925Contributing Building

The intact one-story, brick bungalow features a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and a partial-façade, front-gabled porch with wood molded posts on brick plinths; the porch extends to the south to form a porte-cochere. The gables are pierced with multi-light windows tucked beneath the stuccoed gable peaks. Windows throughout are original eight-over-one and twelve-and-one, double-hung sash and display concrete sills and lintels. A gabled screened porch extends from the rear elevation. R. Dickson, who worked as an auto mechanic at Waddell Brothers Repair Shop, had the house built.

Daisy and William Hill House 304 North Massey Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Period Cottage displays a prominent projecting front gable with a round window near its peak and a single-leaf door topped by a row of soldier-course bricks. A decorative metal balustrade graces the entry stoop. Other features include a façade chimney, and a pair of front-gabled dormers on the main roof. Windows throughout are six-over-six, double-hung sash and display soldier-course lintels. The tops of the side gables

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7	Page	34	West Selma Historic District
			Johnston County, North Carolina

contain wood louvered vents. A small gabled wing containing a screened porch is located on the south gable end. Daisy and William Hill, assistant manager of Wood Grocery, built the house and sold it to the current owner in 1997.

House 310 North Massey Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, side-gabled Colonial Revival-influenced bungalow features a low shed-roofed, central three-bay dormer with and an interior chimney. Doric columns support the recessed full-façade porch that shelters the central, single-leaf door with sidelights. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. The house does not appear on the 1918 Sanborn map, but does appear on the 1923 map.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled weatherboard garage stands behind the house.

House 312 North Massey Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, transitional Colonial Revival-Craftsman-style weatherboard dwelling features a large, central, three-bay, front-gabled dormer, and a pair of interior corbelled chimneys. Grouped Doric columnettes on brick plinths support the wraparound porch that shelters a half-glazed, single-leaf door with a transom and sidelights. Windows throughout are four-over-one, double-hung sash. A projecting cut away bay is positioned on the north elevation. A shed addition is located on the rear elevation. The house does not appear on the 1918 Sanborn map, but does appear on the 1923 map.

Shed Ca. 1940 Contributing building

A small, side-gabled, weatherboard shed with exposed rafter tails, a standing-seam metal roof, and a shed addition on its south side stands behind the house near the West Elizabeth Street right-of-way.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	35	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

House 404 N Massey Street Ca. 1925 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, L-plan dwelling with a stucco exterior displays modern, six-over-one, double-hung sash, a replacement door, and original weatherboard in the front and side gables. Square posts support the shed-roofed porch.

House 406 North Massey Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled dwelling with weatherboard siding and a wood-shingled front gable features an interior chimney resting on the roof's ridge, triangular knee braces, and square posts on brick plinths supporting a hipped-roofed porch with rafter tails. The single-leaf, half-glazed door is off-center on the façade. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash.

House 408 North Massey Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled dwelling with synthetic siding features an interior chimney resting on the roof's ridge, a concrete block foundation, a hipped-roofed porch with new braced posts sheltering an off-center, single-leaf door. A brick knee wall extends along the lower façade just behind a replacement brick and concrete porch floor. Windows are replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash. A standing seam metal roof tops the house. Although most of the exterior materials are new, the essential form of this simple dwelling remains.

House 412 North Massey Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style dwelling displays projecting side gables with entrances, a central front gable dormer, and a pair of tall corbelled interior chimneys. Doric columns support the wraparound porch and shelter a glazed, single-leaf door with a transom and sidelights. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A standing-seam metal roof crowns the house. A gabled ell and hipped addition extend from the rear elevation. Synthetic siding covers most of the exterior.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	36	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

South Massey Street (East Side)

Dr. Edward N. Booker House 103 South Massey Street Ca. 1935 Contributing Building

The two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style, brick house features a side-gabled roof and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash; windows on first floor have solider-course lintels. Alterations include the addition of a front-gabled portico supported by square posts on brick piers and bordered by a metal balustrade, a two-car garage on the north elevation, and the side-gabled sun room topped with a front-gabled dormer on the south elevation. A brick chimney rises from the dwelling's interior. The entry is flanked by pilasters. The central block form and materials remain intact. Booker was involved in real estate during the Great Depression and in the late 1950s served on town council.

Outbuilding
Ca. 2000
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gabled building with synthetic siding and one-over-one, double-hung sash stands in the rear yard.

Duplex 107 South Massey Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gabled duplex with brick veneer on the façade and synthetic siding elsewhere features six-over-six, double-hung sash. The two entrances have brick stoops with wood balusters.

North Massey Street (West Side)

Southern Bell Equipment Building 107 North Massey Street Ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, low-hipped roof brick utility building with a flat-roofed side addition displays a metal door with a stepped brick surround on its east elevation. The portion of the parcel just south of the building is vacant.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	37	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Anne and Henry Edgar Earp House 111 North Massey Street 1906 Contributing Building

The two-and-a-half-story house with a one-story ell combines elements of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The house exhibits original weatherboard, a high hipped roof with a hip-roofed dormer with Queen Anne geometric windows, tall corbeled interior chimneys, and exposed rafter tails on each elevation. Doric columns and a wood balustrade support the hip-roofed wraparound porch that shelters the off-center, single-leaf door framed by multipaned sidelights. Windows throughout are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A three-sided, one-story bay is located on the north elevation, while a gabled ell extends from the rear. Architect Albert S. J. Atkinson designed the house for Earp, a railroad engineer on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. According to the 1910 census, the Earps lived here with their daughter, Elizabeth. From 1934 to 1945, Earp served as the town's postmaster. The Earp family owned the house until 1961, when it was sold to the current owner.

Garage 1906 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed garage with weatherboard siding and exposed rafter tails appears on the 1911 Sanborn map and was likely built at the same time as the house. A pair of double-leaf door is located on the north elevation, while a modern garage door pierces the east elevation.

Susan Waddell House 201 North Massey Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style house with clipped end and front gables with four-paned windows displays slightly battered wood posts with caps supporting a nearly full-width, hip-roofed porch with a projecting central front gable, triangular knee braces, one-over-one, double-hung sash, and a pair of tall interior corbelled chimneys protruding from the roof's ridge. The single-leaf door is framed by a transom and sidelights. The southeast corner is chamfered below the eaves displaying the influence of the Queen Anne style. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. The 1933 Sanborn map indicates that the porch original, wrapped around to the south elevation. The earliest known owner was Susan Waddell, who owned it before 1957, the date of the first city directory. By 1957, the O'Neil family owned and occupied the house.

Tradional Fair Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	38	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Ethel Scarborough House 203 North Massey Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed bungalow features a hip-roofed dormer, tall and slender grouped columnettes on brick plinths supporting a recessed, full-width porch that shelters a single-leaf door with sidelights. Windows are original eight-overone double-hung sash. Tall corbelled chimneys rise from the dwelling's interior. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. In 1957, Ethel Scarborough, who worked at Selma Furniture, lived here.

Vera and Raymond Woodall House 207 North Massey Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A house displays original weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof with returns, six-over-one, double-hung sash, unusual columnettes on tapered brick plinths supporting a full-width, one-story, hip-roofed porch. A large vent pierces the front gable. The front door is a replacement. In 1957, Vera and Raymond Woodall, who worked as a clerk at Southern Cotton Oil, lived here.

House 209 North Massey Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, U-shaped, side-gabled house features six-over-six windows, an inset porch with a shed roof, synthetic siding, and a single front-gabled dormer.

Lelea and Aaron Earp House 301 North Massey Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style dwelling features a wide, shed-roofed dormer, a pair of interior chimneys, battered wood posts on brick plinths supporting a one-story, wraparound porch. Windows are original six- and eight-over-one, double-hung sash typical of the style. Wide synthetic siding covers the exterior. John Blackman built the house for Aaron Earp. In the 1920 census, Aaron Earp is recorded as living here with his wife Lelea, their daughter Hilda, Aaron's two brothers, a widow, and her daughter, who was a spinner at the cotton mill. Aaron was a clerk at a general store, according to the 1920 census. In 1957, Lelea Earp still lived here.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	39	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 303 North Massey Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house features picture windows flanking a shed-roofed porch supported by square, wooden posts on top of brick plinths. Synthetic siding covers the house. In 1957, Lucile and Allison Driver, a mail carrier, lived here.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled, weatherboard garage stands behind the house.

House 307 North Massey Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, L-plan dwelling on a stucco foundation features replacement Doric columns supporting the one-story, hip-roofed wraparound porch and two-over-two, double-hung sash. Alterations include synthetic siding, vinyl shingles in the front gable, and a new door. A shed-roofed addition is located on the rear elevation.

Shed Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

A one-story, metal shed stands behind the house.

Mammie and Loomis D. Debnam House 311 North Massey Street 1910 Contributing Building

The massive, two-story, hip-roofed house with a central front gable dormer with a lunette window features original weatherboard, a dentil cornice, towering corbeled interior chimneys, oversized fifteen-over-fifteen, double-hung sash, a formal entrance with a transom and sidelights framing a single-leaf, paneled door, and a one-story, flat-roofed, south elevation sunroom with a front-gabled and bracketed single-leaf entry. The original floor of the hip-roofed porch has been removed and replaced with a brick-lined concrete patio; the square porch posts are a later addition. Brick steps with decorative a metal balustrade lead to the front door. The first floor windows on the façade top paneled skirts. At the center of the second story façade, fixed lights flank the central window. A one-story, hip-roofed addition is located on the rear elevation. In 1920, Debham was president at the Bank of Selma; he later opened an automobile showroom in downtown

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page _	40	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Selma. The 1920 co				to his family that included four children, two other families with

Garage 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled weatherboard building features an open bay and a cupola on its roof ridge.

Richardson-Aycock House 401 North Massey Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The two-story, single-pile, side-gabled, Triple-A house features a central, slanted recessed entrance bay on both levels and Doric columns supporting a nearly full-width, hip-roofed, one-story, porch with a molded handrail on its balustrade and marked by a central front gable. The main entry features glazed sidelights and a transom. A half-glazed, second story entry leads onto a balcony with a turned balustrade. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. Two chimneys rise from the interior. Several additions have been made to the rear elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

Janie and C. E. Kornegay House 405 North Massey Street 1923 Contributing Building

The intact one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled weatherboard-sheathed bungalow features triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, a shingled, off-center front gable, a shingled, front-gabled dormer, interior and exterior chimneys, and original eight-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung sash; some of which are three part. Although the recessed porch has been partially screened, the brick porch piers with stepped bases and the solid low brick balustrade remain. A cut away, one-story, hip-roofed bay is located on the north elevation. C. E. Kornegay, owner of a wholesale grocery business, is said to have obtained the plans for the house from a pattern book.

Garage 1923 Contributing Building

A weatherboard garage with a single bay and a hipped roof stands behind the house.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	41	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

South Massey Street (West side)

Ward-Oliver House 102 South Massey Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, L-plan house with a one-story rear gable ell features gable returns, some replacement six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a mid-twentieth-century front door. Multi-pane windows pierce the gable ends. A small front gable tops the screened shed-roofed porch, which retains is original wooden posts topped with caps resting on brick plinths; a solid bead-board balustrade frames the porch. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. According to the current owner, her parents, James and Mary Oliver, owners of Oliver's Grocery, purchased the house from the Ward family in the 1950s.

Dr. Joshua W. Vick House 106 South Massey Street Ca. 1880 Contributing Building

The two-story, single-pile house displays a symmetrical, three-bay façade with a single-leaf door with transom at its center. A brick chimney is located on each gable end. A rear gabled ell and several additions extend from the rear. Alterations include an early-twentieth-century renovation that installed battered wood posts sitting atop brick plinths to support the hip-roofed one-story porch. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. John A. Waddell, co-owner of the Wilson Lumber Company in nearly Wilson's Mill, built the house for Mr. Tisdale, a general store owner and cotton buyer. Dr. Joshua W. Vick bought the house from Tisdale a few years after its construction. Vick, along with his brother-in-law Lunceford Richardson, are credited with developing Vick's Vapor Rub, among other drugs. After Joshua Vick's death, his son, Dr. George D. Vick, acquired the house. George Vick practiced medicine in Selma and became involved in local civic affairs. His widow, Annie Vick, was living in the house in 1957.

Garage
Ca. 1930
Contributing Building

The one-story, weatherboard, front-gable garage with rafter tails and a single open bay on its façade stands in the rear yard.

Margaret and Walter Ward House 110 South Massey Street Ca. 1900 Contributing Building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house features a cross-gable roof with returns, four-over-four and nine-over-one, double-hung sash, and original weatherboard sheathing. Turned posts with sawnwork brackets support the one-story, hiproofed, wraparound porch that shelters the recently altered doorway with semi-elliptical fanlight transom and sidelights.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	42	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Peaked vents pierce the gable ends. According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the porch wrapped around to the entire expanse of the south elevation. The two-story rear ell is original, but the other rear additions—one- and two-story gable- and hiproofed ells—were added later. Ward was a Selma merchant. According to the census, in 1920, he and his wife shared the house with their two daughters and Harriet and Albert Ward, relationship to the head of household unknown, and their young son.

Outbuilding
Ca. 2000
Noncontributing Building

West Oak Street (North Side)

Mary and William M. Henry House 306 West Oak Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A dwelling displays an early bungalow-style, shed-roofed porch consisting of grouped square posts with caps and bases on brick plinths; the brick deck is new. Synthetic siding sheathes the exterior and windows and doors are modern replacements. A turned balustrade on the porch is modern. An addition is attached to the rear. Chimneys have been removed. According to the 1920 census, William Henry worked as a railroad brakeman. The Henrys built the house and sold it in 1926. It has had multiple owners since that time.

Duplex 404 West Oak Street Ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch duplex features six-over-six, double-hung windows, and a large front-gabled portico supported by square wooden posts.

House 406 West Oak Street Ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building

The diminutive, one-story, side-gabled Ranch house features an interior chimney, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a west elevation entrance stoop with a modern balustrade and a modern shed-roofed awning sheltering the door. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	43	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

Shed

Ca. 1970

Noncontributing building

The one-story, side-gabled shed with an entry and window stands behind the house.

House 408 West Oak Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A house features replacement six-over-six, double-hung sash, a standing-seam metal roof, and replacement posts on brick piers supporting a nearly full-width, hip-roofed porch with a modern balustrade. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

House 412 West Oak Street Ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick and hardboard-sided Ranch house features six-over-six, double-hung sash, a three-part picture window and an integrated carport at the east end supported by square posts that match those on the gabled entry portico with wood balustrade.

Duplex 416 West Oak Street Ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch duplex displays one-over-one, double-hung sash, and front corner inset entrance porches with square post supports.

West Oak Street (South side)

Selma Women's Club and Public Library 203 West Oak Street 1935-1936 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival-style building displays paired nine-over-nine, double-hung sash and two formal entrances. The West Oak Street elevation features a wide, curved-ceiling portico supported by a pair of bold Doric columns and sheltering a single-leaf paneled door flanked by multi-paned sidelights framed by pilasters and a semi-elliptical panel with dentils; a decorative metal balustrade flanks the entrance. The North Massey Street entrance—

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	44	West Selma Historic District
		-		Johnston County, North Carolina

located on the building's west gable end—mirrors the main entrance, but on a smaller scale. The door, set in a projecting surround, lacks sidelights, but is topped by a slightly curved and dentiled hood. Semi-circular wood vents pierce the gable ends. The Selma Women's Club, which was organized in 1921, erected this building with the help of the Works Progress Administration beginning in 1935; it was completed by May 1936. The building originally served as the club's meeting place and the town's public library. It now serves as the meeting place for the Selma Lion's Club.

House 305 West Oak Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side gabled house features exposed rafter tails, an interior chimney, a three-part window, and two-and-two windows with horizontal lights. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. The entry stoop is forward of a paneled door.

Duplex 307-309 West Oak Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled duplex displays two front-facing gables containing smaller front gables supported by square posts sheltering two entrances. Synthetic siding covers the building that contains six-over-six and four-over four windows.

Anne and John Betts House 407 West Oak Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled brick Minimal Traditional dwelling features two front-facing gables of different sizes and a center inset shed-roofed porch with a modern wood balustrade and spindle frieze. An exterior chimney stands on the west gable end, while a modern covered deck with a turned balustrade tops the original sunroom on the east gable end. A front-gabled dormer with synthetic siding is located on the façade roof. Casement windows with soldier-course lintels are located throughout. In 1957, Anne and John Betts, owner of J. C. Betts Grocery, owned and occupied the house. The Betts family sold the property in 2001.

Garage
Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled weatherboard garage stands just off southwest corner of the house.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	45	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Garage

Ca. 1950

Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled asbestos-shingle garage with rafter tails stands just off the southeast corner of the house.

Duplex 409 & 411 West Oak Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch duplex features gable-end recessed carports, deep eaves, and one-over-one windows.

Duplex 413 & 415 West Oak Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch duplex features gable-end recessed carports, deep eaves, and one-over-one windows.

North Pollock Street (East side)

Selma Presbyterian Church 306 North Pollock Street Ca. 1912, 1942 Contributing Building

The cross-gabled vernacular Gothic Revival-style building with an ornate, sawnwork-bracketed corner tapered bell tower with diagonal tongue-and-groove sheathing and a copper steeple features pointed-crown windows. A square post supports the front-gabled entrance portico that shelters the double-leaf door topped by a semi-elliptical transom. The two-story, side-gabled education wing dates to 1942 and features six-over-six, double-hung sash and a double-leaf entry. Synthetic siding covers the exterior, except for the top portion of the bell tower. When the building was covered with siding, details such as the curved rafter ends and gable end windows and vents were covered. In 1909, John A. Mitchener and T. M. Benoy founded the church and in the early years the congregation met at the Wyoming House Hotel (demolished), which was owned by Mitchener. After meeting at several other locations, the church obtained this parcel in the early twentieth-century and the construction commenced around 1912. T. M. Benoy's lumber mill supplied the wood for the building.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	46	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

House 308 North Pollock Street Ca. 1930 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed brick house with an off-center, hip-roofed screened porch supported by brick corner posts and piers. The house features one-over-one, double-hung sash, a tall, interior chimney, and soldier-course lintels. The house first appears on the 1933 Sanborn map.

Shed Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

A one-story, hip-roofed shed with German siding stands in the rear yard.

Vacant Lot

Anna and Iredell Crocker House 406 North Pollock Street Ca. 1925 Noncontributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow features a shed-roofed dormer, an interior chimney, and triangular knee braces on the gable ends. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and the façade has been altered with the enclosure of the front porch. The result is that the entrance bay is recessed at the façade's center. Windows are new six-over-one sash.

Martha Rebecca Godwin House 408 North Pollock Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story plus attic, hip-roofed bungalow features a front, hip-roofed dormer containing three six-over-one sash; other windows are original six-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung sash. Windows on the façade are three-part. The front door is off center. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and the porch floor of the integral porch has been removed and a brick-lined concrete deck installed. The square porch posts are replacements. An interior chimney rises from the roof's ridge. Martha Rebecca Godwin likely built this house soon after she purchased the property from John A. Mitchener in 1925. Ms. Godwin owned the property until 1945. Since 1947, the Littles have owned the property.

Garage
Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	47	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

A front-gabled, one-story garage with weatherboard siding, a north elevation shed addition, and an open bay stands behind the house.

Margaret and Louis Abdalla House 410 North Pollock Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, cut-granite Period Cottage features a prominent off-center front gable with a multilight window with a stone sill at its upper level. The dwelling displays six-over-six, double-hung sash, a facade chimney stepped on one side and a shed-roofed front entrance porch with a segmental-arched opening and supported by cut-stone posts. The front patio has a stone balustrade and piers and wraps around to the side entry. A secondary entrance is located beneath a recessed porch with stone posts and segmentally-arched openings located in a one-story, side gabled wing on the north elevation. Doors are glazed and paneled. The rear elevation displays a shed dormer and a gabled ell with an attached carport. The parcel includes stone pillars at the front corners and a massive cedar tree just off the northwest corner of the house. The Abdallas owned and operated The Quality Store in downtown Selma for several decades.

North Pollock Street (West side)

Selma Baptist Church Parsonage 209 North Pollock Street 1919 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, bungalow with weatherboard siding features a cross-gable roof with clipped gable ends. Characteristic of the style, the house displays triangular knee braces, grouped posts on brick plinths supporting the shed-roofed wraparound porch that terminates on its south elevation in a clipped gable, and a clipped-gable front dormer. Chimneys are situated on the interior and exterior. Windows throughout are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A gabled ell extends from the rear. In 1919, the trustees of the Selma Baptist Church purchased the parcel from J. P. Temple and his wife and built the house. It served as the parsonage until 1953, when a new parsonage was built. By 1957, Annie and Wilbert Lane, of Lane's Supermarket, owned and lived in the house.

Garage 1919 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled garage with replacement hardboard siding features a large bay on it façade.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	48	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Effie and Ernest Wood House 211 North Pollock Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The intact, one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Craftsman bungalow on a concrete block foundation displays rafter tails along its eaves and exposed purlins at the gable ends. A pair of grouped, elephantine columnettes atop brick plinths supports a broad, front gable porch roof with exposed joists. Other elements include exterior and interior chimneys and large asymmetrical-placed facade windows with one-over-one, double-hung sash flanking the multi-light front door with multi-light side-lights; other windows are Craftsman-style six-over-one, double-hung sash. Shingles fill the side and front gables, the latter containing a fixed, horizontal, multi-light Craftsman-style window. A similar window pierces the north elevation. A hip-roofed ell extends from the rear elevation. In 1957, Effie and Ernest Wood, a pharmacist, owned and occupied the house.

Selma Public Library 301 North Pollock Street Ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed building features synthetic siding above a brick veneer knee wall. Large picture windows are located along each elevation. The building is currently under renovation.

House 305 North Pollock Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, brick Spanish Colonial-style house with a side-gabled main block has a taller gabled rear ell and side-gabled wings with metal cresting and displays irregular massing. Round-arched brick work detailing and recessed panels grace the exterior. Brick posts support the two-bay, screened porch and a balcony with ironwork balustrade and tiled, shed-roofed hood supported by curved brackets is forward of multi-light French doors on the front-facing gabled wing. A shed roof, above a metal awning, shelters the French doors. Chimneys are exterior and interior. A gabled, brick wing has been added to the south elevation. The windows are nine-over-one double-hung sash. Originally, the entire roof was tiled, but most of that material has been removed.

Rosa and Paul C. Worley House 309 North Pollock Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The two-story, Triple-A house with weatherboard siding features interior chimneys, eight-over-one, twelve-over-one, and six-over-one Craftsman-style, double-hung sash, and a two-story, hip-roofed wing on the south elevation. The north elevation displays a one-story, three-sided bay. Paired square posts—a later addition—support the one-story, nearly full-

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	49	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

width, hip-roofed porch that shelters the full-glazed, single-leaf, Craftsman-style door with sidelights. The original porch floor has been removed and placed with a brick-lined concrete patio. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. In the 1920 census, Paul Worley, who was listed as owning a furniture store, had this house built. He also started a bottling company that would become the town's Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Selma, Inc. In 1957, Laura and Walter Meece, owner of Selma Stave and Box, owned and lived in the house.

Shed Ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

A one-story, gable-front, weatherboard shed stands just off the southwest corner of the house.

Shed
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

A front-gabled, single-bay shed sheathed in wood shingles and displaying rafter tails beneath its overhanging eaves stands northwest of the house facing West Elizabeth Street. The shed does not appear on the 1933 Sanborn map.

Louis Temple House 401 North Pollock Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The two-story, single-pile, Triple-A dwelling displays a central, front gable pierced by a lunette window. Sheathed in synthetic siding, the house features Doric columns supporting a one-story, wraparound porch with a front pediment and a modern turned balustrade. Half-glazed sidelights and a three-part, glazed transom frame the half-glazed, single-leaf door. A three-sided, two-story bay is located on the south elevation and contains a secondary entry topped with a transom. Triangular knee braces decorate the gable ends. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with fixed windows on the gable ends. A hip-roofed ell extends from the rear ell. In 1957, Louis Temple owned and lived in the house.

South Pollock Street (West side)

Mac's Esso Station 100 South Pollock Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, flat-roofed service station is typical of post-World War II-era automobile-related buildings that sprang up along major highways. The stucco building features flat, concrete, slightly overhanging coping and a chamfered corner that addresses the corner of West Anderson and South Pollock streets. A flat canopy shelters the single-leaf, metal frame door with a transom and the set of four plate glass windows on the north end of the façade that continue to the north elevation. Narrow, tall, three-light windows and a restroom door pierce the north elevation. Three automobile bays with

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	50	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

modern doors are located on the south half of the façade. In 1957, Mac's Esso Station was located here. The 1933 Sanborn map indicates that another service station was located here, but that it stood at an angle facing the intersection.

Pepsi Bottling Company 112 South Pollock Street Ca. 1935; late 1940s Contributing Building

The expansive, one-story, brick building with a flat roof and flat parapet epitomizes the streamlined moderne style as adapted to industrial buildings of the mid-twentieth-century. The older portion, which is at the north end, dates to the 1930s and features a projecting three-bay wing with curved corners and header bricks positioned to create a subtle pattern in the upper wall. At the centered entrance, brick pilasters frame a double-leaf, horizontal-wood-paneled door with a transom. Large, plate-glass windows flank this entrance. Concrete coping tops the flat parapet. To the south of this wing, the 1940s addition to the building is set back and contains a loading dock with a concrete ramp that slopes downward and three, large, metal, industrial casement windows. A central entrance has been altered with the installation of new metalframed windows and a double-leaf glazed door. The south projecting wing mimics the northern wing with its curved corners, but is wider and features an off-center entrance with curved glass-block framing a recessed entrance composed of a full-glazed metal door surrounded by metal-framed, plate-glass windows. To the south of the entrance is a wall of metalframed plate-glass windows with a continuous concrete sill below. Windows south of the projecting south façade wing are the metal casement type found on the recessed center bay. The streamlined aesthetic continues south of this projecting wing on the building's southeast curved wing. A flat metal canopy extends from this corner northward along south projecting wing and terminates at the south recessed center bay. The south elevation displays a series of brick pilasters with concrete caps separating modern metal-framed plate-glass windows. The fourth bay from the façade on this elevation contains a double, fully-glazed, metal -frame door. According to the current occupant, the building was serving as the Pepsi Bottling plant in 1952. Pepsi sold the property in 1994.

West Railroad Street (North side)

Vacant Lot

Winston-Call House 312 West Railroad Street Ca. 1890, ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The two-story, hip-roofed house with projecting cross gables displays the massing associated with the Queen Anne style with an early twentieth-century Craftsman porch and porte-cochere. The three-bay façade features a central double-leaf door with a three-light transom and floor to ceiling windows. Sheathed in original weatherboard, the house exhibits tall interior corbelled chimneys, round-arched vents (previously windows) in the gables, and four-over-four, double-hung sash throughout. A hip-roofed porch on the west elevation displays posts that match the front porch and shelters a secondary entrance with a glazed and paneled single-leaf door. A newer one-story, shed-roofed rear addition replaces an earlier one-story gabled ell. The grouped, wood square posts on brick plinths supporting the wraparound porch with central front gable with returns dates to the ownership of W. H. Call. Moses C. Winston, a Selma businessman constructed the house.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	51	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Winston was instrumental in the founding of Navasso Guano Fertilizer Company in 1899; Selma Oil and Fertilizer Works in 1899; Selma Manufacturing Company in 1901; Selma Furniture Company in 1902; the Bank of Selma in 1902; Merchants Hotel in 1902; and Selma Cotton Mills in 1905. He also founded the Lizzie and Ethel Cotton Mills, which he named after his daughters. In 1905, William H. Call, who worked for the Atlantic Coastline Railroad, bought the house. He was elected mayor in 1919. By 1920, the census lists him as the secretary and treasurer of a cotton mill.

Vacant Lot

Brenda and Billy O'Neal House 406 West Railroad Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house features original six-over-six, double-hung sash and a Colonial Revival-inspired front-gable portico supported by square posts and a wood balustrade over the single-leaf front door. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and a side-gabled garage has been added to the side-gabled wing on the west (side) elevation. The 1961 city directory lists Brenda and Billy O'Neal as the occupants. Mr. O'Neal worked at Coble Dairy.

Golda and Albert Gaskin House 408 West Railroad Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Ranch house features a front-gabled portico with decorative metal posts over the single-leaf front door, two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, and a brick veneer knee wall along the lower façade. Asbestos siding covers the exterior above. A brick chimney rises from the interior. It shares a parcel with 410 West Railroad Street. The 1961 city directory lists Golda and Albert Gaskin as occupants. He worked as a book keeper for Eastern Manufacturing.

Rufus Bond House 410 West Railroad Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gable, brick house features wide, overhanging eaves, an interior chimney, two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, and small windows placed high on the east elevation. A deep overhang shelters then single-leaf entry and stoop. Decorative metal posts support the west elevation carport that is integrated in the roof. Rufus Bond bought the parcel from Mamie and O. Vernon Wiggs in 1959. The 1961 city directory lists the house as "under construction." It shares a parcel with 408 West Railroad Street.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	52	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Richardson-Brietz House 502 West Railroad Street 1899 Contributing Building

The one-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling with weatherboard siding displays a high-hipped roof and projecting gable bays; the front gable is chamfered at its corners. Exhibiting the most fanciful Victorian-era woodwork in Selma, the house features sawnwork bargeboards and diamond shingles in the gables bays on the front and side elevations. Tall chimneys rise from the interior. An attic window in the front gable includes a peaked surround with carved sunburst motif. The turned posts and balustrade, which replaced Craftsman-period posts and a balustrade, support the hip-roofed porch. Beneath the porch are two front doors, both with transoms. Windows throughout are Craftsman-style, six-over-one, double-hung sash. Shed roof additions attach to the rear elevation. Clement Richardson, who worked as a foreman at a coal chute in 1900 according to the census, is credited with building the house. That year, he lived with his wife, Nanne, and their four children. Around 1915, George F. Brietz purchased it. He moved to Selma to serve as superintendent of the Selma Cotton Mills. In the 1930s, he started a Methodist church for mill workers.

Garage
Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

A one-story, gable-front, weatherboard garage with a modern door stands in the rear yard.

House 506 West Railroad Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed, bungalow features a front-gabled dormer on the front roof elevation, one-over-one, double-hung sash (which replace the earlier six-over-one sash), and synthetic siding. Paired wood square posts on brick plinths support the engaged porch, which was previously screened. Tall chimneys rise from the interior.

House 508 West Railroad Street 1969 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with an off-center front-facing gable features an integrated carport supported by decorative metal posts, an exterior end chimney, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a large, three-part picture window. Decorative metal posts support the integral corner entry porch. Vertical sheathing covers the façade of the side-gabled block.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	53	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

North Carolina Railroad Right-of-Way 1867 Contributing Structure

The former North Carolina Railroad (later the Southern Railway) runs east-west and forms a portion of the southern boundary of the district. The right-of-way is wide and the tracks are tree-lined. A portion is below grade. The Southern Railway's direct predecessor, the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was incorporated in Virginia in 1847 and its early acquisitions included the North Carolina Railroad in 1871. The Richmond and Danville Railroad went into receivership in the mid-1890s. Reorganized by the New York banking firm of Drexel, Morgan and Company, they emerged in 1894 as the Southern Railway Company, which controlled over 4,000 miles of line at its inception.

West Railroad Street (South side)

William E. Smith House (NR, 1982) 309 West Railroad Street Ca. 1912 Contributing Building

The imposing, two-story, Southern Colonial-style dwelling features a prominent two-story, pedimented portico with a fanlight. Ionic columns support the portico that shelters a single-leaf door with lead-glass transoms and sidelights. A balcony with iron railing is positioned above the centrally-located front door and fronts a large window that features sidelights with curved tops. The hip roof is slate with cresting. The dwelling exhibits interior chimneys and one-over-one, double-hung sash. The west elevation displays a hip-roofed dormer and a one-story, three-sided bay. A hip-roofed, one-story side porch supported by Doric columns is located on the east elevation. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior. A one-story, gable-roofed ell extends from the rear elevation. Selma merchant and banker William E. Smith is said to have remodeled a one-story cottage into the current house in 1912.

House 401 West Railroad Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed house features an interior chimney, two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, a front picture window, and an east elevation shed-roofed carport with square posts. The front door, with its two arched-head lights, was reused from an older dwelling. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

Callie and Leon Brown House 405 West Railroad Street 1913 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A, weatherboard house displays a wide frieze board, gable-end interior chimneys, gable returns, a standing seam metal roof, and paired, wood posts atop brick plinths supporting a hip-roofed, partial-façade porch. The

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	54	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

multi-light door is topped with a two-light transom. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. The earliest known owners are Callie and Leon Brown, who purchased the property from its original owners.

House 407 West Railroad Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A house displays replacement picture windows on the façade and west elevation, two-over-two windows with horizontal lights elsewhere, and square posts on brick plinths supporting a hip-roofed porch. A standing seam metal roof covers the house. A shed addition is located on the rear elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

House 409 West Railroad Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled dwelling displays six-over-six, double-hung sash and a nearly full-width, shed-roofed, screened porch with a solid balustrade. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. A shed addition is located on the rear elevation.

House 501 West Railroad Street Ca. 1930 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled, brick house features an exterior and interior chimney, replacement decorative metal posts supporting a hip-roofed porch, and six-over-six, and double-hung sash. A gabled carport is attached to the rear elevation.

Shed Ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled shed features a single-leaf door and small, four-over-four, double-hung window on its façade. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	55	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 503 West Railroad Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house features six-over-six, double-hung sash, a front-gabled entrance porch with square posts, and synthetic siding.

House 507 West Railroad Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard building features a front-gabled portico supported by square posts with caps and bases. It shelters a pair of single-leaf doors. Windows have two-over-two, horizontal lights, but ghost marks indicate that were originally larger, and perhaps matched the two-over-two, double-hung sash on the small gabled wing with cut away corners that extends from the west elevation; a small gabled wing extends from the east elevation. An interior chimney rises from near the middle of the roof. The building appears to have served as a school possibly, but there is no information about its early history.

House 509 West Railroad Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled dwelling features a centered front-gable portico with square supports. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash and a chimney rises from the roof's center ridge. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

Shed Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled corrugated metal shed stands in the rear yard.

Helen and Layton Carpenter House 511 West Railroad Street Ca. 1925; ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled bungalow displays three-over-one, double-hung sash, exterior and interior chimneys, and grouped wood posts atop brick plinths supporting a hip-roofed porch. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. A side-gabled addition is located on the rear of the west elevation. It is fronted by a modern deck that leads to a single-leaf door with one

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	56	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

sidelight. Windows in this addition are two-over-two with horizontal lights. This addition, which likely dates to circa 1960, is set on the rear half of the elevation and does not detract from the overall integrity of the historic portion of the dwelling. The earliest city directory lists Helen and Layton Carpenter as owning and occupying the house. They owned the Carpenter Store.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gabled, weatherboard garage stands in the rear yard. A double-leaf garage door pierces the façade.

West Richardson Street (North side)

B. B. Lee House 112 West Richardson Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The two-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style irregularly-massed dwelling with weatherboard siding and a metal shingle roof displays a pyramidal roof with shingled intersecting gables, and Doric columns supporting a one-story, hip-roofed wraparound porch. Windows are crowned by peaked wood lintels. Peaked lintels surmount the transoms over the single-leaf doors; a two-part transom tops the main entry. A modern handicap ramp and a metal fire stair are found on the façade. The Pollock Street elevation features a three-sided bay on the first level of the front facing gable. A new side-gabled rear addition is connected to the main block by a gabled hyphen. B. B. Lee, a mail carrier, is the earliest known owner. By 1957, the house served as Lee Tourist Home, which was operated by Burchell Lee. It is unknown if B. B. and Burchell are the same person. The building is now owned by Johnston County.

West Richardson Street (South side)

Sandra and James Peedin House 301 West Richardson Street 1944 Contributing Building

The one-story, brick Ranch house features a side-gabled roof with returns, an exterior end chimney and an interior chimney, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, and wood fluting and sidelights surrounding the recessed, single-leaf wooden door located on the recessed entry porch. A modern, hip-roofed sun porch is located on the east elevation. According to the current owner, the Peedins built the house.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	57	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Ada and Wiley C. Sasser House 307 West Richardson Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow features a front-gabled dormer, one-over-one, double-hung sash, a standing seam metal roof, interior chimneys, and brick posts on brick plinths and a solid brick balustrade supporting a wide, front-gabled portico. A gabled wing extends from the east elevation, while a hip-roofed wing is located on the west elevation. The synthetic siding that covers the exterior removed or covered shingles and purlins in the gables. W. C. Sasser and his wife, Ada, purchased the lot in 1919 and likely built the house soon thereafter. In the 1920 census, he is listed as a hardware merchant living with his wife and three young children. In 1957, Ada Sasser owned and occupied the house.

Garage 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gable, weatherboard garage stands in the rear yard.

Wilkins House 310 West Richardson Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed dwelling features a hip-roofed dormer, two-over-two, double-hung sash, an interior chimney, and hip-roofed wings on the side elevations. An inset porch shelters a single-leaf centered door. The porch floor and original posts have been removed and a brick veneered skirt has been installed along the bottom third of the façade. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation. Decorative metal posts support an open carport on the rear elevation. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. The Wilkins family is the earliest known owner.

Shed Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gabled, plywood-sided shed with a shed-roofed side wing stands facing west in the rear yard. A one-over-one, metal-sash window, a single-leaf door, and open bay pierce the façade.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	58	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 401 West Richardson Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house displays an interior chimney, two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, and a wood-louvered screen shielding the west end integrated carport. The inset entrance and gable ends are sheathed in vertical hardboard siding. A metal balustrade fronts the inset porch. The house occupies lot #1 of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Blackman's subdivision of their land, which occurred in 1945.

Shed Ca. 1980 Noncontributing Building

A front-gabled, hardboard-sided shed with a double-leaf door on its façade stands in the rear yard, facing east.

Baker House 405 West Richardson Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-story, side gabled, brick Ranch house exhibits the influence of the neo-Colonial Revival-style in the recessed porch supported by tall wood Doric columns sheltering the single-leaf entrance. Windows are eight-over-twelve double-hung sash. The center block, unlike the remainder of the house, is sheathed in hardboard siding. A two-car garage is attached to east end.

North Sumner Street (East side)

House 202 North Sumner Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled dwelling displays four front gables, brick veneer and synthetic siding, and paired windows capped by round-arched transoms. Recessed entry porches shelter doors with sidelights. A garage is attached to each end. The house occupies what was formerly two parcels.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	59	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 208 North Sumner Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A dwelling features a multi-light picture window likely added in the mid-twentieth-century, six-over-six, double-hung sash, synthetic siding, and a modern, front-gabled portico resting on slender wood posts. The porch floor has been removed and replaced with a brick-lined concrete patio. The front door is also a replacement of the original.

Lillie and Julian C. Avery House 302 North Sumner Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A house displays grouped square posts resting on brick plinths supporting a hip-roofed front porch and an exterior end and interior chimney. Synthetic siding covers the exterior and windows are modern one-over-one replacements. A hip-roofed ell extends from the rear elevation. The earliest known owners are Lillie and Julian C. Avery, who purchased the property in the 1920s. According to the 1920 census, he worked as a clerk in a dry goods store. A plat from 1946 indicates that they owned this parcel and the one immediately to the north (304 North Sumner Street).

House 304 North Sumner Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick house features a large-multi-light window, a recessed entrance sheathed in vertical sheathing and sheltering a new door with sidelights, interior and exterior chimneys, and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. A small side-gabled sunroom wing is located on the south end; it is sheathed in synthetic siding.

Phillips House 308 North Sumner Street Ca. 1910 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed dwelling on a new brick foundation features new double-hung sash, a new door with sidelights, and new turned posts and balustrade supporting the new, full-width recessed porch. A large side-gabled addition is located on the rear. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	60	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

R. D. Blackburn House 312 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard-sided bungalow displays an off-center, front gable that shelters a now-screened porch supported by bold, square posts on brick plinths that are connected by a low solid brick balustrade. A three-part Palladian-style window pierces the upper front gable; a similar window, but on a smaller scale, is found on a front-gabled dormer resting on the front slope of the side-gable roof, just south of the front gable. Typical of the style, the house features triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and nine-over-one, double-hung sash. A chimney rises from the interior roof ridge. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. Selma teacher R. D. Blackburn had the house built in the mid-1920s. By 1957, Mabel and James McMillan, who worked for AT&T, owned and occupied the house. The family sold the house in 1993.

House 400 North Sumner Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a large, centrally-located interior chimney, half-glazed, multi-light sidelights flanking a recessed, single leaf-door, and six-over-six, double-hung sash. An eight-over-eight, double-hung sash on the façade surmounts a paneled, wood apron. A shed roofed carport supported by grouped, square posts set on a low brick wall is attached to the south elevation. A gabled rear ell is attached to the rear.

Beatrice and Ed Moore House 402 North Sumner Street Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house displays two-over-two windows with horizontal lights, weatherboard in the gable ends, and multi-light sidelights framing the single-leaf, paneled wood door located in the recessed entry porch sheathed in vertical siding. A decorative metal balustrade fronts a recessed corner porch sheathed in vertical siding that occupies the south end of the facade. A flat-roofed metal carport attaches to the south end. The Aycock family sold the property to the Moores in February, 1955 and they built the house soon thereafter. The 1957 city directory lists Beatrice and Ed Moore as owning and occupying the house. The Moores owned Ed Moore's Texaco.

Mary Lee and Howard Gaskill House 404 North Sumner Street Ca. 1946 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features six-over-six, double-hung sash, an interior chimney on the roof's ridge and a north (side) elevation, flat-roofed, screened porch fronting a side-gabled wing.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	61	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

A brick stoop fronts the recessed front door framed with fluted pilasters and a crowning cornice. A wood louvered lunette vent pierces each gable end. In January 1946, Mary Lee Gaskill bought the parcel from Janie and C. E. Kornegay; it is likely that Ms. Gaskill had the house built soon thereafter. In the 1957 city directory, Mary and Howard Gaskill, a technician at AT&T, are listed as owners and occupiers of the house.

Shed Ca. 1990 Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gabled shed with weatherboard siding and its entrance at the south end of the façade stands in the rear yard.

South Sumner Street (East side)

House 105 South Sumner Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick house features an off-center, front-facing gable with weatherboard siding and a crowning wooden vent in the gable end. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash and an interior chimney is located on the rear roof slope. Turned posts, likely not original, support the shed porch.

North Sumner Street (West side)

Mary and Paul McMillan House 201 North Sumner Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, brick, Colonial Revival-inspired dwelling with a side-gable roof and exterior end chimneys displays a pair of front-gable dormers sheathed in synthetic siding. On the projecting front gable, a brick stoop with a decorative metal railing fronts the recessed single-leaf door framed with a fluted surround. A pair of six-over-six, double-hung sash flank the entrance. A deed indicates that the McMillans sold the property in 1952 to Lorraine and Jake Radford. According to the 1957 city directory, she operated a beauty shop here and he worked in sales at Gurley Milling.

Outbuilding
Ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, gable-roofed, metal, prefabricated shed stands behind a high fence in the north yard.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	62	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Dr. Edward N. Booker House III 209 North Sumner Street 1938 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house features an off-center Colonial Revival-inspired entrance portico with a curved ceiling, cornice returns, and Doric columns. A low concrete and brick patio extends along the façade. A small gabled vent is located off-center on the front roof slope. Windows are six-over-one, double-hung sash. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. The front door is a newer replacement. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. A March 1938 deed conveying the property from E. N. Booker to new owners cites "the parcel upon which stands a seven room house which was recently built by the grantor, E. N. Booker." It is likely that he built this house as a rental since his primary dwelling was on South Massey Street.

Garage
Ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

A large, synthetic-sided garage with a low-pitched, front-gable roof stands in the rear yard. A metal-roofed carport is attached to the front of the garage.

Mamie and Arthur Eason House 211 North Sumner Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A dwelling features an interior chimney, an enlarged twenty-light picture window on the façade and four-over-four, double-hung sash elsewhere. A bungalow-inspired porch fronts the house and consists of battered wooden posts on brick plinths supporting a hipped roof. The short balustrade has heavy square balusters and molded handrail and rests on a low solid brick wall. The door is nearly fully-glazed with nine lights and a wood panel below. A gabled-ell with a shed roof addition is located on the rear. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. Mamie and Arthur Eason, who worked for the Atlantic Coastline Railroad, lived here in 1920. They remained in the house in 1957. As a widow in 1975, Mamie Eason sold the property.

Shed Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

A side-gabled, weatherboard shed with a paneled door piercing the south end of the façade stands in the rear yard. A ghost mark indicates that a window was once located on the façade, just north of the door.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	63	West Selma Historic District
		•		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 301 North Sumner Street Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side- and front-gable, brick, Ranch house features a shed-roof porch supported by turned posts and six-over-six windows. The house faces West Oak Street, but has a North Sumner Street address.

Ethel and B. A. Henry House 305 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The intact, one-story, front-gable, weatherboard Craftsman bungalow with intersecting side gables pierced with fixed, multi-light windows features triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, exterior and interior chimneys, and original eight-over-one, double-hung sash. Square posts with capitals and bases set in groups of two and three and surmounting brick plinths support the wraparound porch crowned with front-facing gables on the façade and south elevation. B. A. and Ethel Henry purchased this parcel in 1923 and built the house shortly thereafter.

House 307 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling displays replacement, square posts that support a full-width engaged porch sheltering the off-center half-glazed Craftsman-style door with a crowning multi-light transom and half-glazed sidelights. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior and the original eight-over-one, double-hung sash remain. The original porch floor has been removed and replaced with a concrete slab. A shed addition attaches to the rear elevation.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

A one-and-a-half-story, front-facing, gambrel-roofed garage with two front bays with double-leaf doors and weatherboard siding stands in the rear yard. A shed-roofed addition attached to its north elevation.

Shed
Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

A side-gabled, weatherboard building with a standing seam metal roof stands in the rear yard behind the garage.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	64	West Selma Historic District
		-		Johnston County, North Carolina

House 311 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, metal hip-roofed Craftsman-style bungalow displays a hip-roofed, three-part front dormer and wood battered posts on brick plinths supporting the full-width engaged porch; a modern turned balustrade extends along the porch. A Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and windows are original Craftsman-style, eight-over-one, double-hung sash. An interior chimney is located on the rear roof slope. A flat-roofed metal carport with decorative metal supports has been added to the south end of the porch. An original hip-roofed ell is located on the rear elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior.

Gladys and John C. Diehl House 401 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Craftsman-style bungalow features a hip-roofed dormer containing a modern semi-circular fanlight over paired one-over-one sash. The dwelling displays an exterior chimney and triangular knee braces in the gable ends. Square brick columns and wood battered posts on brick plinths support the curved spandrels gracing the shed-roof porch that shelters the fully-glazed, Craftsman-style, centered front door. The turned balustrade is modern. A hip-roofed bay projects from the south elevation. Windows are replacement six-over-six sash. A hip-roofed ell extends from the rear. The Diehl family built this house. They are listed as owners in the 1957 city directory.

House 405 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow features grouped, wood posts atop brick plinths supporting a hiproofed porch sheltering a single-leaf door and flanking paired windows. The front gable and intersecting projecting side gables display exposed purlins and fixed multi-pane windows, while a pair of exterior chimneys stand on the north elevation. Windows are eight-over-one, double-hung sash. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. In 1957, Edwina and Joseph Wiggs, a milkman, owned and occupied the house.

George Brietz House 407 North Sumner Street Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with a decorative front gable displays bungalow-type battered posts on brick plinths supporting the engaged, full-width porch. Windows are original six-over-one, double-hung sash.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	65	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Synthetic siding covers the exterior. George Brietz, who sold the house in 1943 to Velma and Raymond Peedin, is the earliest known owner. Mr. Peedin, according to the 1957 city directory, worked at F & P Auto Parts.

Garage

Ca. 1940

Contributing Building

The two-story, weatherboard, front-gable garage stands in the rear yard. A double-leaf door with windows above pierces the façade.

House 409 North Sumner Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gable house features a Craftsman-influenced front porch with battered posts on brick plinths supporting a front gable. The porch has been screened. The house displays interior chimneys and intersecting side gables on the south and north elevations. Windows are original three-over-one, double-hung sash. A flat-roofed, metal carport is attached to the south elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. In 1957, Ila and Allie Moore, owner of Moore's Place, owned and occupied the house.

Dr. R. Marvin Blackmon House 503 North Sumner Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The grand, two-story, side-gabled with returns, weatherboard-sided, Colonial Revival-style house features a prominent, two-story, front-gabled pedimented portico supported by a pair of a Doric columns. At the first level of the five-bay façade is a centered single-leaf door with a full entablature, pilasters, and multi-light sidelights. The dwelling displays a dentil cornice and two interior chimneys. Both the north and south gable ends have two-story, side-gable wings with round-arched gable vents; at the first level of each wing is a flat-roofed sunroom with Doric columns between banks of six-over-six and four-over-four, double-hung sash that are shaded by metal awnings. On the rear elevation, a Palladian-style window on the second level tops a single-leaf door with entablature and sidelights. A two-story, shed-roofed rear addition features a shed-roofed screened porch on its north elevation. Dr. Blackmon, a Selma dentist, apparently designed the house for his family. It occupies lots 2, 3, and 4 of the subdivision he created in 1945.

Garage
Ca. 1980
Noncontributing Building

A side-gabled, multi-car garage stands just off the northwest corner of the house.

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	66	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Shed				

Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

A small, side-gabled, weatherboard shed with a door on its façade stands north of the garage, but faces southeast.

South Sumner Street (West side)

Vacant Lot

West Waddell Street (North side)

George Fields House 206 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house features wood pilasters framing a recessed entrance with paneled wood sheathing on its side walls and multi-light sidelights flanking a single-leaf, fully-paneled door. A diamond-pane, double-hung sash is situated east of the entry. A large chimney is located on the interior and synthetic siding sheathes each gable end. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. A large picture window with interior muntins and flanked by one-over-one sash graces the façade. A recessed side-gabled, hardboard-sided wing is located on the west elevation. The 1957 city directory, the earliest directory published, lists George Fields as the owner and occupant.

Henry House 208 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house features a banded interior chimney, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, and a centered, recessed, single-leaf door fronted by a brick stoop with a decorative metal balustrade. A side-gabled, screened porch projects from the west elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. In 1959, Pauline and T. C. Henry sold the property to Troy Dixon Henry Sr., relationship unknown.

Hazel Kornegay House 304 West Waddell Street Ca. 1940 Noncontributing Building

The heavily-altered, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house displays a façade chimney, a parged foundation, a newly-added front shed and a front-gabled dormer, and six-over-six, double-hung sash. Alterations include synthetic siding and a new front-gabled portico embellished with turned posts and a semi-elliptical fanlight. A new shed-roofed addition with

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	67	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

dentils is located on the west end of the façade. The earliest city directory, published in 1957, lists Hazel Kornegay as the occupant.

Dr. E. N. Booker House II 308 West Waddell Street Ca. 1937 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style dwelling displays an interior chimney, original six-over-six, double-hung sash, and decorative iron posts supporting a front-gable over the half-glazed door with divided lights. A flat-roofed sunroom with a crowning iron balustrade is located on the west elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. Dr. E. N. Booker bought this parcel in March 1937 and it is likely he built the house as rental property soon thereafter since his primary dwelling was on South Massey Street.

N. T. Johnson House 404 West Waddell Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style dwelling features a prominent wide, front-gable porch with a scalloped spandrel sheltering a centered, single-leaf replacement door crowned by an original three-light transom. Square brick posts on brick plinths and a modern wood balustrade grace the porch. The corbelled chimneys are located on the interior. Windows are new six-over-six, double-hung sash, and synthetic siding covers the exterior. A hip-roofed ell extends from the rear elevation. N. T. Johnson acquired the property in 1919 from the Seay family. The house does not appear on the 1911 Sanborn map, but does appear on the 1923 map.

St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church/Vernon Wiggs House 406 West Waddell Street Ca. 1900, 1946 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gable building features a flat-roofed, partial-width porch topped with a wood balustrade and supported with square posts with caps and bases. Windows are new six-over-six, double-hung sash and the front door is a replacement. The lower half of the exterior is stucco with synthetic siding above. A projecting side gable is located on the east elevation. A carport is attached to the northeast, rear corner. The building was used for Episcopal church services in the early twentieth century. In 1946, the building was sold to Vernon Wiggs, of Wiggs Supermarket, and heavily remodeled. The building is labeled as St. Gabriel's on the 1911 Sanborn map.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	68	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Mary and Sandy Hastings House 408 West Waddell Street Ca. 1920 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed dwelling with projecting front- and side-facing gables features a wraparound porch supported by square posts with caps and bases. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. A single-leaf door is centered on the façade, but there is also a single-leaf door at the east terminus of the porch, on the south elevation of a side-projecting gable; it is topped by a transom. The porch floor has been removed and replaced with a brick-lined concrete pad. A gabled ell attaches to the rear elevation. Synthetic siding covers the exterior. Sandy Hastings, an African American, built this house. The 1910 census indicates that Mr. Hastings worked as a laborer doing odd jobs and that his wife, Mary, a mulatto, worked as a laundress at home. They shared the house with their five children and a fifteen-year-old mulatto boarder named Anne Smith. In 1957, Bea and Robert Ray, a salesman, owned and occupied the house. As a widow in 1976, Mrs. Ray sold the house. The house first appears on the 1923 Sanborn map, replacing an older house that appeared on the 1911 map.

Shed Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

A front-gabled, weatherboard shed with a front shed roof stands in the rear yard.

Flora and Frederick Archer House 502 West Waddell Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed, brick house with projecting, hip-roofed, brick blocks features an interior chimney, wide overhanging eaves, and a centered front door pierced with a small, arched, multi-light window. Windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. Rows of soldier-course brick top the windows and doors. Two west-facing brick stoops with decorative metal railings front entrances on the west elevation, while a brick stoop with a decorative metal railing is centered on the façade forward of the front door. It is unknown when the Archers purchased the property, but they sold it to Julia Grant in 1950.

Rev. Frank Zedick House 506 West Waddell Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style brick dwelling with the off-center, stone-veneered projecting front gable features exterior and interior chimneys and six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and four-over-four, double-hung sash. The entrance, consisting of a single-leaf, wood door framed by fluted pilasters and topped with a curved pediment with dentils is located on the projecting gable. A shed-roofed, weatherboard addition is located on the

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	69	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

east elevation. A gable-roofed ell is located on the rear. In 1957, Rev. Frank Zedick, A Baptist minister, occupied the house. The 1911 Sanborn map and a 1916 plat indicate that this house occupies the site where the old Selma Graded School once stood.

Garage Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

A one-and-a-half-story, front-gable, brick garage containing a single auto bay and a window in its front gable is connected to the west side of the house by a gable-roofed, open breezeway.

Harry Young House 610 West Waddell Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a pair of front-gabled dormers and a projecting front-gabled entrance bay fronted by a concrete stoop with a wood balustrade forward of a replacement single leaf door. An inset two-bay porch supported by a single, wood post and a wood balustrade is west of the projecting gable. It shelters another single-leaf door and extends westward to form a porte-cochere that is supported on its side gable end by bungalow-type posts on brick plinths. Asbestos siding covers the exterior and windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. An exterior chimney stands on the east gable end. The house first appears in the city directory published in 1961. Harry Young was the occupant.

Duncan Bracey House 612 West Waddell Street Ca. 1910 Contributing Building

The one-story, Triple-A dwelling features six-over-six, double-hung sash, a single-leaf door with transom, and diamond-shaped louvered vents in the gable ends. Grouped square posts on brick plinths and a wood balustrade support the hiproofed wraparound porch. A brick chimney rises from the interior. Asbestos siding covers the exterior. A side-gabled addition is located on the rear. According to a neighbor, the earliest known owner was Duncan Bracey, who worked for Floyd Price and Sons in Selma. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	70	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

West Waddell Street (South side)

House 207 West Waddell Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed, brick Craftsman-style house features a recessed, partial-width porch under a projecting hipped roof supported by a decorative iron post and balustrade, six-over-one, double-hung sash, exposed rafter tails, and interior and exterior chimneys. A shed addition sheathed in synthetic siding is located at the rear (southeast corner).

Rebecca and Percy Strickland House 311 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick, Minimal Traditional style dwelling displays a pair of projecting front-facing gables on its façade. The larger gable contains paired windows and a semi-circular, wood louvered vent at its crown, while the smaller projecting gable contains a single-leaf, wooden door with four lights at its top and surmounted by a divided-light, semi-circular transom. The entrance is set in a recess with an arched head of three header brick rows. Windows throughout are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A side-gabled wing containing a screened porch supported by square posts and sheltered with metal awnings is located on the west end. A chimney rises from the interior. A gabled ell extends from the rear elevation. Percy Strickland, a barber, and his wife, Rebecca, purchased this property in 1950. As a widower in 1995, Percy Strickland sold it.

House 401 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick dwelling with a gabled brick and hardboard-sided rear ell with an incorporated garage features a large interior chimney, a front multi-light picture window surmounting a wood paneled apron, and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash; the smaller front window also displays a wood paneled apron below. A centered, single-bay entrance is recessed behind a stoop with a decorative metal balustrade and features wood-paneling on each side of the recess. The single-leaf front door is framed by multi-light sidelights.

Joseph Creech House 403 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house features Doric columns supporting a front-gabled entrance portico that shelters a glazed, single-leaf door. A side-gabled wing is attached to the east elevation. The house displays

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	71	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
interior chimneys,	six-over-si	x, double-h	ung sash, and synthetic	siding. The earliest city directory, published in 1957, lists

Joseph Creech as the owner and occupant. Peggy and James Earp bought the house in 1966. Mr. Earp continues to own it.

Garage Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gabled garage with a paneled, single-leaf door on its gable end and synthetic siding stands behind the house.

Ethel Mae and Robert Oliver House 405 West Waddell Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a dentil cornice, six-over-six, double-hung sash, an interior chimney, and vented gable ends; windows on the façade top wood, paneled aprons. A flat-roofed three-bay porch with a Chippendale railing and a dentil cornice displays square supports with caps and bases. It shelters a formal entrance composed of a Palladian transom surmounting a single-leaf, wood-paneled door framed with half-glazed sidelights. In 1941, Dr. Robert Oliver and his wife Ethel Mae Oliver sold the property to Rena and Stacy Cannady. The current owner purchased the property in 1977.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable garage with synthetic siding and an east side shed addition stands in the rear yard.

Caroline Everett House 407 West Waddell Street Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a prominent façade chimney and a flat-roofed, east gable end porch with brick posts and a wood balustrade. A large picture window topped with a flat row of soldier-course bricks pierces the façade. Other windows display two-over-two, horizontal lights. The replacement front door is positioned in a recess at the center of the façade. The house first appears in the 1961 city directory with Caroline Everett as the occupant.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	72	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Garage
Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable, two-bay brick garage with lift doors stands in the rear yard.

Addie Lee and William Robert Blackwell House 501 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gable, brick house features a prominent projecting front gable containing a deep recess whose walls are angled inward toward a single-leaf door. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash and each is topped with a soldier-course row of brick that contrasts with the remainder of the brick. The façade chimney has been obscured with the construction of a shed-roofed, single-bay addition sheathed in wood shingles. The same types of shingles sheath the front of a shed-roofed addition on the southeast (rear) corner. At least two gabled additions have been made to the rear elevation. The Blackwells bought the property in 1947 and likely built the house soon thereafter. It appears in the first city directory, published in 1957. Town residents recall that Addie Lee Blackwell and Hector Debnam, who lived next door, operated a florist from the house for many years. The business, D & B Florists, is listed in the 1957 and 1961 city directories.

Hector Debnam House 503 West Waddell Street Ca. 1930 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled dwelling has undergone several alterations, but at its core is a small, side-gabled house with an exterior chimney set on the flush gable end. The opposite end of the roof is hipped. The façade consists of an enclosed porch with new windows on the east side and a shed-roofed porch on the west side. This west side of the façade displays a front facing gable. Siding is a combination of asbestos shingles and brick veneer. A weatherboard-sided rear shed is visible from the street. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash and two-over-two with horizontal lights. Hector Debnam is listed as the occupant in the 1957 city directory.

Garage
Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

A flat-roofed, two-story garage with eight-over-eight, double-hung sash stands in the rear yard. Asbestos shingles cover its exterior. It features a garage bay on its façade and an interior chimney.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	73	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

House 505 West Waddell Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed, brick house displays exposed rafter tails along its wide eaves, an interior chimney, six-over-one, double-hung sash, and a pair of brick kneewalls with concrete caps flanking concrete and brick stairs that terminate at a multi-light, single-leaf door. The stretcher bond brick field is enlivened with subtle patterns created by soldier-course bricks forming lintels over the windows and doors. A chimney rises from the interior. Georgia Tuck is listed as the owner and occupant in the 1957 city directory. Elizabeth Mayne purchased the property in 1958, according to Johnston County deed records. The house first appears on the 1933 Sanborn map.

Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled, weatherboard garage with two open bays stands behind the house.

Rena and Stacy Cannady House 507 West Waddell Street Ca. 1950 Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick house with a low, wood-sheathed, front-facing decorative gable displays a partial-width recessed front porch with a brick support on a brick plinth and slender wood posts with caps and bases and a wood balustrade. The porch shelters a replacement, single-leaf door flanked by new shutters. Windows throughout are six-oversix, double-hung sash. An ell extends from the rear elevation. The Cannadys bought the property in 1947 from M. C. Tuck. In 1961, Robert Hickman owned and occupied the house.

Talmadge Corbett House 509 West Waddell Street Ca. 1955 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house with synthetic siding, new windows, and a new door features a central, front-facing gable porch supported by Doric columns. A wood deck occupies the façade. Windows are six-over-six and four-and-four double-hung sash. A shed-roofed addition is located on the rear. Talmadge Corbett, who was president of the Selma Chamber of Commerce, occupied the house in 1957 and 1961, according to city directories.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 74	West Selma Historic District Johnston County, North Carolina
Garage Ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building	
The one-story, side-gabled garage with synthetic siding s	stands in the rear yard.
Duplex 603 & 605 West Waddell Street Ca. 1980 Noncontributing Building	
The one-story, side-gabled, brick duplex displays six-over	er-six, double-hung sash. Brick stoops mark the entrances.
Sadie Crocker House 609 West Waddell Street Ca. 1940 Contributing Building	
paneled front door. Windows are six-over-six, double-hu	oled portico with square post supports sheltering a glazed and ang sash, and chimneys are placed on the interior. Synthetic siding the east elevation. In 1957, Sadie Crocker owned and occupied
Norman Creech House 611 West Waddell Street Ca. 1925 Contributing Building	

The one-story front-gabled Craftsman-style house features an intersecting side gable at the front of the house. It shelters a screened wraparound porch supported by wood, battered posts atop brick plinths and a wood balustrade. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A front-gabled dormer has been added to the east elevation and a gable-roofed carport with decorative metal posts has been attached to the rear (south) elevation. Synthetic siding sheathes the exterior and a newer metal roof surmounts the house. According to a neighbor, Norman Creech is the earliest known owner. He operated Selma Radio and Music Store.

Garage Ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled, concrete block building is sheathed in asbestos siding. One front bay has been infilled to create two windows and the other is covered with plywood.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	75	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Joel Rollins House 703 West Waddell Street Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

The one-story, front-gabled, brick, Craftsman-influenced dwelling displays six-over-six, double-hung sash, rafter tails on the side elevations, and a porch with a front-gabled entrance portico supported by square wooden posts set on brick plinths. An east elevation porch has been enclosed and sheathed in brick. A shed-roofed addition is located just behind the enclosed porch. A chimney rises from the interior. The 1933 Sanborn map indicates that a deep well pump and a "luitweiler" pump were located here and that a grist mill stood immediately to the west. In 1945, Joel Rollins bought the property from Rachel and Clifton Westbrook. He likely built the house soon thereafter. When he sold it in 1947, the deed referenced a house that occupied the parcel.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	76	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Summary

The West Selma Historic District in the town of Selma in Johnston County, North Carolina, containing 270 buildings, one structure, and one site meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Made up of predominantly residential properties in an area adjacent to the central business district and historically known as West Selma, the district boasts a wide array of domestic architectural styles from the late nineteenth-century up through the early 1960s. Dwellings and buildings in the district are built in the predominant architectural types and forms, including the Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles and the Ihouse and Triple-A forms, executed in small railroad towns in North Carolina's Coastal Plain in the decades just before the turn of the twentieth century through 1961. These domestic, commercial, and institutional resources chronicle the town's heyday as a railroad hub in the late nineteenth century through its development as a center of government and commerce. As Selma's position as an important transportation hub expanded in the twentieth century when several highways passed through or very near its town limits, the district grew and large lots were subdivided and new houses built. The period of significance of the locally significant West Selma Historic District begins in ca. 1880, the date of the oldest dwelling, and ends in 1961, the year that Interstate 95 was completed through Selma, an event that shifted settlement patterns in the town so that accessibility to the town center became less crucial. Although houses were built in the district after 1961, this period does not possess exceptional significance. With eighty-one percent of its 273 resources categorized as contributing, the West Selma Historic District maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Historical Background and Architecture Context

The town of Selma has its origins at Mitchener's Station, a depot of the North Carolina Railroad that stood approximately two miles west of present-day Selma. The North Carolina Railroad was chartered in 1849 and, when completed, it extended from Goldsboro to Charlotte through Raleigh. When the line from Raleigh to Goldsboro was completed in 1856, it crossed the Louisburg to Smithfield Stage Road in Johnston County. The railroad built a depot at this crossing and named it for Agrippa Mitchener whose farm stood nearby. Colonel John W. Sharp, a native of Alabama who came to Johnston County just after the Civil War in order to purchase naval stores and cotton, saw an opportunity to establish a town centered on Mitchener's Station. After he discovered that the landowners were minor children, he abandoned that idea and instead bought land from Daniel Sellers and convinced the North Carolina Railroad to move the depot to the new town he was helping to establish. Colonel Sharp and Captain A. M. Noble, who owned a general store east of Mitchener's Station, were among a group of citizens who joined together to form Selma. On May 1, 1867, the public sale of lots began with great fanfare including a barbeque and dance. The town was named for Selma, Alabama. \(^1\)

Johnston County surveyor Charles Massey platted the fifty-acre tract. John Sharp and Daniel Sellers named the town's major streets for prominent local men and railroad officials: W. P Raiford, John A. Waddell, J. M. Anderson, who was superintendent of the North Carolina Railroad, and Thomas Webb, president of the North Carolina Railroad.²

¹ Thomas J. Lassiter and Wingate Lassiter, *Johnston County: 1746-1996* (Smithfield: by the authors, 1996), 113-114; John A. Mitchener, *John Mitchener's History of Selma*, Selma: *The Johnstonian Sun*, 1965, n.p..

² Raleigh *News and Observer*, March 31, 1935.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	77	West Selma Historic District
		_		Johnston County, North Carolina

On February 11, 1873, the North Carolina General Assembly chartered the town with the corporate limits set at one-half mile square and the railroad warehouse at the geographic center. According to the charter, a mayor, four commissioners, and a marshal would constitute the town government.³

Architecture from Selma's settlement period and its early history as a town does not survive, but accounts from the period indicate that the first dwellings went up near the railroad tracks and depot. The John A. Waddell House was built in 1875 facing the railroad tracks. Waddell co-owned Wilson Lumber Company in the nearby community of Wilson's Mill. The commodious, double-pile, weatherboard, side-gabled house features an intricate one-story porch with brackets, a spindlework balustrade and arched-head windows. Sometime after 1969, the house was moved to a rural part of the Johnston County. Although the Waddell House was a prominent fixture in Selma, the large majority of early houses were simple, wooden buildings with little adornment, which is the kind of shelter typically associated with a town's infancy in the Coastal Plain.

John Waddell also built the Methodist church with lumber from his mill on a parcel within the West Selma Historic District. In 1878, Waddell donated a lot at the southwest corner of West Anderson and South Sumner streets and erected a simple, weatherboard chapel. It stood until the late 1920s.⁵

From 1880 to 1890, Selma's population more than doubled when it went from 256 to 527. This ten-year period coincided with a great wave of railroad building that brought new residents to Selma. These settlers built more substantial houses than had been previously erected, but the railroad remained a focal point for residential construction. In addition, the West Selma Historic District, sometimes referred to as Old Town, became the first area of concentrated residential development in the town.

It was during this period that Selma's and the district's oldest extant dwelling was built. Standing one half-block away from the railroad and dating to circa 1880, the Dr. Joshua W. Vick House is a vernacular two-story, single-pile frame dwelling. John A. Waddell, the lumber company co-owner, is said to have built it for a Mr. Tisdale, but Joshua Vick bought the house soon thereafter and it remained in the Vick family at least until 1957. Dr. Vick and his brother-in-law Lunceford Richardson are credited with developing Vick's Vapor Rub. Although synthetic siding sheathes the exterior, its configuration and features remain apparent. The two-story, single-pile dwelling, a form also known as an I-house, was fairly common in the rural Coastal Plain and in small towns. But in Selma, where the railroad became a conduit for transporting architectural tastes of the period, the I-house seemed to have enjoyed a brief period of popularity. Instead, residents quickly adopted more fashionable architectural tastes thanks to new technology brought by the iron horse.

•

³ General Session Laws (Private) of 1872-73, Chapter XVI, page 388.

⁴ Description from a documentary photograph dating to ca. 1960, copy in possession of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

⁵ Selma Centennial Commission, Inc, Selma's Colorful Century, 1867-1967, 1967, n.p.

⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), 258; L. Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh: L. Branson, 1890), 394-398.

⁷ Hill's Smithfield and Selma City Directory (1957), Richmond: Hill Directory Company.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	78	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

In 1885, officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACLR) decided to construct a shortcut from Wilson to Fayetteville on its New York to Florida line through Selma. The line crossed the Southern Railway (the former North Carolina Railroad) just east of downtown. The completion of the ACLR in 1892 proved a boon to Selma as the nineteenth century closed.⁸

With the arrival of the ACLR, Selma welcomed more new residents and the most prosperous among these built houses along the railroad or on West Anderson Street, only one block to the north. In keeping with current tastes, the Queen Anne style proved most popular in Selma and in regional rail towns. The style, which dominated from about 1880 into the early twentieth-century, was spread through pattern books and architectural magazines like *The American Architect and Building News*. The region's growing railroad network made pre-sawn architectural details, such as spindlework and turned posts, more available over a wide area. Other features of the style include weatherboard siding, irregular massing, projecting gables, hipped roofs, projecting bays with cut away corners, and decorative wood shingles sheathing gable ends.

The grandest Queen Anne-style house from the last decade of the nineteenth century is the Stella and William H. Etheridge House at 402 West Anderson. Built in 1897 by the owner of a dry goods store, the two-story Queen Anne-style house features a cross-gable roof with returns, two interior chimneys, and a front-gable vent with a triangular crown. A nearly full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the three-bay façade and features turned posts, a spindlework frieze, and turned brackets embellished with a ship's wheel motif. Around 1900, the open string stair was installed in the interior central passage and a large fanlight was added to the doorway between the western front and rear parlors. The Richardson-Brietz House at 502 West Railroad Street epitomizes the Queen Anne style. Built in 1899, the one-story dwelling with weatherboard siding displays a high hipped roof and projecting gable bays; the front gable is chamfered at its corners. Exhibiting the most fanciful Victorian-era woodwork in Selma, the house features sawnwork bargeboards and shingles in the gable bays on the front and side elevations. An attic window in the front gable includes a pedimented surround with carved sunburst motif. Clement Richardson, who worked as a foreman at a coal shute in 1900, is credited with building the house. Around 1915, George F. Brietz purchased it. He moved to Selma to serve as superintendent of the Selma Cotton Mills. In the 1930s, he started a Methodist church for mill workers.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the 816 people living in Selma began to desire more modern conveniences, so it was with great fanfare that Southern Bell began providing telephone service in 1902. The town shared a direct line with Goldsboro, Clayton, and Raleigh. According to a local history, during this period business activity was still mostly occurring south of the railroad tracks, and in the residential area west of the commercial district, families continued to build along the tracks, but also on streets north of the right-of-way. 11

Approximately twelve extant houses in the district date to the first decade of the twentieth century. During this period, houses tended to retain some influence from the Queen Anne idiom, but mostly in their massing; these houses tended to lack Victorian-era embellishment. Several dwellings, including the Raiford Whitley House at 407 West Anderson Street,

⁸ Selma Centennial Commission, Inc, Selma's Colorful Century, 1867-1967, 1967, n.p.

⁹ Thomas A. Greco, *Historic Architecture of Selma, North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1980), 46; 1900 Census, accessed on line from the Johnston County Heritage Center, March 26, 2011.

¹⁰ The Johnstonian-Sun, January 19, 1953.

¹¹ Selma Centennial Commission, Inc, Selma's Colorful Century, 1867-1967, 1967, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	79	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

the Hardy Hatcher House at 207 North Green Street, the Richard Griffin House at 611 West Anderson Street, and the house at 202 North Massey Street, date from ca. 1900 to ca. 1905 and are one-story, L-shaped dwellings where an intersecting front gable wing projects from a side-gable block. Two-story asymmetrical dwellings include the S. R. Lee House at 110 S. Green Street and the Walter and Margaret Ward House at 110 South Massey Street. While all of these dwellings reflect the influence of the Queen Anne style in their form, they exhibit few of the decorative embellishments more common during the prior decade.

The 1911 Sanborn map is the earliest available for any part of the district. The map shows that most of the district's blocks contained large parcels, many of which contained no buildings. The dwellings shown on the 1911 map were large—and with just a couple of exceptions—located on corners. Some houses sat on parcels that extended the width of a block. For example, the John Waddell Rental House at 410 West Anderson Street occupied a large parcel that fronted not only West Anderson Street, but also West Waddell Street to the north. Meanwhile, the block of West Railroad south of the tracks was almost completely built out by this time.

The 1910s was a period of active growth in West Selma and the many dwellings built there and that remain represent a more varied architectural range that the previous decades. It was during this period the district's lone Southern Colonial-style house went up along the railroad tracks at the south edge of the district. The Southern Colonial style became popular around 1900 and dwellings in the style appeared in towns throughout eastern North Carolina. Weatherboard siding is the most common sheathing for Southern Colonial-style houses. The defining feature is a monumental central portico with full-height columns on a symmetrical façade. Houses in the style also feature one-story, side porches. The imposing William E. Smith House at 309 West Railroad Street dates to ca. 1912 and features a prominent two-story, pedimented portico with a fanlight. Ionic columns support the portico that shelters a single- leaf door with lead-glass transoms and sidelights. A balcony with iron railing is positioned above the centrally-located front door and features sidelights with curved tops. A hip-roofed, one-story side porch supported by Doric columns is located on the east elevation.

Also during the 1910s, several houses carried traits of both the Queen Anne style and the emerging Colonial Revival idiom. These dwellings combined irregular massing topped with a hipped or pyramidal roof and classical details, such as columns. The style was favored by the prosperous merchant class in Selma and often erected on prominent corners in the district. The most extravagant of these transitional dwellings is the Nowell-Mayersburg-Oliver House (NR, 1982) at 312 West Anderson Street, designed by architect Albert Atkinson. The weatherboard house features a pyramidal roof expanded by projecting gables and a three-story octagonal stair tower. A paneled and corbeled chimney rises from the roof's peak. A Palladian window pierces the center of the second floor façade, just above the hip-roofed wraparound porch supported by carved Ionic columns. The porch, fronted by a closed pediment embellished with a sunburst motif, shelters a grand entrance composed of lead glass sidelights and transom. The rear elevation includes a 1920s kitchen and pantry addition which flows seamlessly from the original house. Atkinson designed this house for Henry E. Earp, who was unable to build it. County Sheriff Robert M. Nowell bought the plans and had the house built. In the 1920s, Dr. I. W. Mayersburg bought the house and made several additions. In 1942, Dr. Robert D. Oliver purchased the house. Other two-story Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style houses include the Lee House at 112 West Richardson Street, the Dr. J. B. Person House at 212 West Anderson Street, and the Richardson-Wiggs House at 201 North Green Street. The house at 412 North Massey Street is one-story, but is also a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style dwelling.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	80	West Selma Historic District
		-		Johnston County, North Carolina

More common during the first decade of the century in the West Selma Historic District were modest houses built for Selma's business people and workers. A group of these houses exhibit hipped or pyramidal roofs, often with projecting gables and sometimes with irregular massing. At 305 North Brevard Street, the Amanda and Ira Rains House from ca. 1910 typifies this form. The one-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard house with projecting side gables displays a wraparound porch supported with square posts. A prominent front gable rests on the façade roof. Two chimneys rise from the interior. Sidelights frame the single-leaf door. The James T. Creech at 309 North Green Street is similar in form. The one-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard dwelling with front-facing gables on each elevation features a shed-roofed wraparound porch that shelters a single-leaf door with sidelights.

A front-facing gable on a side-gable roof adorns a group of one-story dwellings in West Selma commonly known as Triple-A houses. This form was common throughout eastern North Carolina around 1910 and appeared in small towns as well as in rural locations. Triple-A houses can be one or two stories and one or two rooms deep. All the examples of the Triple-A houses have been altered, but the most intact is the Duncan Bracey House at 612 West Waddell Street. It features a single-leaf door with transom, and diamond-shaped louvered vents in the gable ends. Grouped square posts on brick plinths support the hip-roofed wraparound porch.

During the 1910s, two churches—one of which was a second generation building--were built in the district. A Methodist congregate organized in 1878 and prolific Selma builder John A. Waddell, owner of the Wilson Lumber Company of Wilson's Mill, built a frame church at the site of the current edifice at 401 West Anderson Street. That building served as the main chapel until 1910 when the current brick Gothic Revival-style building went up. The Gothic Revival style, which had been a popular idiom for ecclesiastical buildings in the state since the nineteenth century, continued as an oft-chosen style into the early 1900s. The red-brick church features a prominent three-tiered corner bell tower that houses the entrance vestibule and double-leaf, wood-paneled doors, each facing a set of concrete steps with low brick walls bordering. In 2007, a top tier on the tower was removed and the whole structure was capped. This top tier consisted of open Gothic arches on four elevations. Rough-cut granite frames the Gothic-arch, stained-glass windows and appears on the brick buttresses that continue onto the education wing. The church features fine brick detail in its stepped cornice and belt courses on the tower. A parapet topped with coping is located on each gable end of the original building. After the death of Selma businessman N. E. Edgerton in 1921, his wife donated money for an education wing and the church was renamed Edgerton Memorial United Methodist Episcopal Church in his honor. The original church stood alongside the new building until it was demolished in the late 1920s. It is now called Edgerton Memorial United Methodist Church.

Selma Presbyterian Church formed in 1909, thanks to T. M. Benoy and John A. Mitchener. After meeting in various locations in town, John Mitchener donated land on North Pollock Street around 1912 for the construction of a building to house the group. Mr. Benoy's lumber mill supplied the wood for the Gothic chapel that now stands at 306 North Pollock Street, a busy north-south state highway. The cross-gabled vernacular Gothic Revival-style building with an ornate, bracketed corner bell tower features pointed-crown Gothic-influenced windows. Square posts support the front-gabled entrance portico that shelters the double-leaf door topped by a transom. In 1942, a large education wing was added to the rear.¹³

-

¹² Edgerton Memorial United Methodist Church history, privately published.

¹³ Greco, 36.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	81	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

In 1920, the population of Selma stood at 1,601, a figure almost double the number of people living in the town in 1900. ¹⁴ In West Selma, some large parcels were subdivided and sold to those desiring to build a house. A plat from December 1919 indicates that Mrs. Dora Holland subdivided the block where her house stood on North Green Street into eleven parcels. ¹⁵ The next year, she was living in Smithfield with her husband Prince and her two stepsons, William and Moses Godwin. ¹⁶

By 1920, families were building Craftsman bungalows throughout the district. Bungalows both in high-style form and in scaled-down versions, proved immensely popular in towns and suburbs across North Carolina from the late 1910s into the early 1930s. Typically the features of a bungalow consist of a low profile of one or one-and-a-half stories, a low-pitched roof which has widely overhanging gables or eaves with decorative braces, gables often form a porch with square columns or heavy battered piers, so the porch is included under the same low, overhanging roof as the main house and the emphasis is on the natural quality of materials such as wood. Its practical layout--with living space all on one floor around one central room--and its affordability, combined with artistic touches, appealed to a wide audience. As the style gained in popularity, designs proliferated across the country through pattern books and mail order catalogs by companies such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward. The bungalow was inexpensive and easy to build and appealed to families' desire for a modern house.

The most intact bungalow is the 1923 Janie and C. E. Kornegay House at 405 North Massey Street. This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard dwelling features triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, a shingled, off-center front gable, and a front-gabled dormer. C. E. Kornegay, who owned a wholesale grocery business, is said to have obtained the house plans from a pattern book. Several intact bungalows stand along North Massey Street. The Maggie and T. M. Benoy House at 202 North Green Street dates to 1919 and is a one-story, side-gabled bungalow with a prominent front gable pierced by a Craftsman-style window with geometric glazing just beneath its ridge. Typical of the style, the house displays triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and windows with geometric glazing. A low brick wall spans the brick posts with capitals set on brick plinths that support the shed-roofed porch with a central front gable. An exterior chimney is located on the south elevation, just forward of a gabled-bay window. T. M. Benoy, owner of Benoy Lumber Company, built the house. The Selma Baptist Church Parsonage at 209 North Pollock Street dates to 1919 and is a one-story, weatherboard dwelling with a cross-gable roof with clipped gable ends. It features characteristic triangular knee braces and grouped battered porch posts on brick plinths. Next door at 211 North Pollock Street, the bungalow from ca. 1920 exhibits a side-gabled roof with rafter tails along its eaves and exposed joints at its gable ends. A pair of grouped battered posts atop brick plinths supports a broad, front gable porch roof with exposed joists.

By the time the 1923 Sanborn map was published, the large parcels that once constituted the district, especially on Massey, Sumner, and Green streets had been subdivided and new houses built. The growth seen in the district coincided with the

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population, Vol. I: Number and Distribution of Inhabitants* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931), 791; John A. Mitchener, *John Mitchener's History of Selma* (Selma: *The Johnstonian Sun*, 1965), n.p..

¹⁵ Johnston County Register of Deeds, Plat book 1, page 85.

¹⁶ 1920 Census, Johnston County Heritage Center, accessed on line, March 26, 2011.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	82	West Selma Historic District
		•		Johnston County, North Carolina

substantial population growth. Contributing to the district's growth was the sewer system installed in West Selma by the early 1920s. 17

By 1930, the population was 1,857.¹⁸ As in all towns and cities across North Carolina and the nation, Selma suffered thorough the Great Depression. A good bit of boosterism took place in local and regional papers in order to encourage investment in the local economy. In March of 1935, the Raleigh *News and Observer* profiled Selma and categorized it as "innately and inherently a railroad town." The article continued, "were it not for the railroads, there would be no mills, no shipping of farm produce from here." The same article hailed Selma's fourteen miles of paved sidewalks and streets that were completed in 1933. Elsewhere in the March 1935 edition of the paper, building contractor M. M. Gurkin remarked that he had arrived in Selma twenty years earlier and had constructed countless buildings. Gurkin's advertisement in the same newspaper implored readers that "if you are thinking of building a home or store, or remodeling, get in touch with me." ¹⁹

The 1933 Sanborn map shows that much of North Massey Street and most of Sumner Street north of West Waddell Street had been built out. North Green Street and North Brevard, whose rear parcel lines marked the western terminus of the city limits, were less developed. The cross streets of West Waddell Street, West Oak Street, West Elizabeth Street, and West Richardson Street showed less construction activity on the 1933 map.

Compared with earlier decades, little construction occurred in West Selma in the 1930s. Several of the buildings that went up during the Great Depression were executed in the Colonial Revival, but unlike its earlier adaptation to Queen Annestyle houses, this period saw more emphasis on symmetry and the installation of classical porticos. It is likely the Colonial Revival style took hold during the tumult of the 1930s as builders and clients sought some sort of stability in the face of economic uncertainty and despair. For Southerners, the Colonial Revival-style symbolized the ideal society of pre-Civil War white domination.

Several houses built in the 1930s and into the 1940s carry Colonial Revival elements, almost always at their entrance. Dr. Edward N. Booker, a physician who dabbled in real estate, apparently favored the style because he built at least three Colonial Revival-inspired houses in the 1930s in West Selma. In 1935, he had his own brick Colonial Revival-style house built at 103 South Massey Street. The two-story, side-gabled, brick house originally displayed a broken triangular pediment at the front door, but that has been replaced with a front-gable portico. After he purchased a lot at 308 West Waddell Street in March 1937, he built a one-story, side-gabled house with a front-gable portico. This dwelling's portico has been altered, but it is likely it originally featured columns or classical posts. In 1938, he built a house at 209 South Sumner Street that typifies the Colonial Revival-style adaptation to an otherwise simple form. The one-story, side-gabled house displays an off-center Colonial Revival-inspired entrance portico with a curved ceiling and Doric columns. Of the three dwellings he built, this remains the most intact.

¹⁹ Raleigh News and Observer, March 31, 1935.

¹⁷ Selma Centennial Commission, Inc., Selma's Colorful Century, 1867-1967, 1967, n.p.

¹⁸ U.S Department of Commerce, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Population, Vol. III, Part 2: Montana-Wyoming, www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/10612982v3p2ch04.pdf, accessed March 26, 2011.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	83	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

The most high-profile Colonial Revival-style building of the 1930s is the Selma Women's Club and Public Library at 203 West Oak Street. The one-story, side-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival-style building displays paired nine-over-nine, double-hung sash and two formal entrances. The West Oak Street elevation features a wide, curved ceiling portico supported by a pair of bold Doric columns and sheltering a single-leaf paneled door flanked by multi-paned sidelights. The North Massey Street entrance—located on the building's west gable end—mirrors the main entrance, but on a smaller scale. The door lacks sidelights, but is topped by a slightly curved and dentiled hood. The Selma Women's Club, which was organized in 1921, erected this building with the help of the Works Progress Administration beginning in 1935; it was completed by May 1936. It originally served as the club's meeting place and the town's public library.

One of the district's most prominent dwellings appeared during the Depression in 1935. Real estate agent and town council member Samuel P. Wood built his grand two-story, five-bay, brick Georgian Revival style house at 311 West Anderson Street. The side-gable roof displays a half-circle motif in the wide wooden frieze that spans the upper facade. A central entrance is marked by paired pilasters supporting a gabled shallow portico that shelters a semi-elliptical fanlight over the paneled door framed in lead glass sidelights. Cut-stone lintels and sills enhance the metal casement windows, while a porte-cochere and a side porch with brick piers and Doric columns elongate the façade. The dwelling features single-shoulder end chimneys and a slate roof.

In 1940, just over two thousand people lived in Selma.²⁰ Because of rationing, very little construction took place in West Selma during the war, but when the war ended a building boom ensued and a great number of dwellings were built. Among them was a group of Period Cottages, a house type related to the English revival styles. Typical features in West Selma include brick siding, a steep gabled roof with a front gable, a façade chimney, and sometimes arched bays. The house at 106 North Green dates to the 1940s and is a one-story, side-gabled, brick Period Cottage with a central gable with curved eaves and a single-leaf door with a semi-circular, divided-light transom. Daisy and William Hill, an assistant manager at Wood Grocery built their brick Period Cottage in the 1940s. Located at 304 North Massey Street, the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, house displays a prominent projecting front gable with a round window near its peak and a single-leaf door topped by a row of soldier-course bricks. Other features include a façade chimney, and a pair of front-gabled dormers on the main roof. A small wing containing a screened porch is located on the south gable end.

While the Period Cottage proved popular in the 1940s, the Colonial Revival-style persisted in the form of one of the district's most prominent dwellings. Dr. Marvin Blackmon, a dentist, who, like Dr. Edward N. Booker also had his hand in real estate, built a grand house at 503 North Sumner Street around 1945. The commodious, two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style weatherboard house features a prominent, two-story, front-gabled pedimented portico supported by a pair of a Doric columns. At the first level of the five-bay façade is a centered single-leaf door with a full entablature, pilasters, and multi-light sidelights. The dwelling displays a dentil cornice and two interior chimneys. Both the north and south gable ends have two-story wings; at the first level, to the front of each wing, is a sunroom with Doric columns between banks of double-hung sash. After Blackmon built his house, he subdivided his remaining land for others to build houses.

²⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of the Population, 1950, vol. I: Number of Inhabitants* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952), page 33-15; *The Johnstonian-Sun*, April 18, 1940.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	84	West Selma Historic District
			<u> </u>	Johnston County, North Carolina

Contrasted with Blackmon's Colonial Revival-style manse were the more typical houses built during the 1940s in West Selma: simple side-gabled dwellings of brick or weatherboard with little adornment except for the occasional front-facing gable or Colonial Revival-style gable over the front door. Oftentimes referred to as Minimal Traditional-style houses, these usually small dwellings went up in West Selma in the 1940s and into the 1950s. Other characteristics of the form include a low-pitched roof with shallow eaves. The ca. 1945 dwelling at 206 West Elizabeth Street typifies the Minimal Traditional-style house in West Selma: it is a compact side-gabled dwelling with an off-center front gable. Simple, weatherboard houses without the front gable also appeared during the immediate post-World War II era. The Mary Lee Gaskill House at 404 North Sumner Street dates to ca. 1946 and is a simple, one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard dwelling with an interior chimney on the roof's ridge. The classical door surround typifies the style.

Along with a boom in residential building, a wave of commercial development occurred in the post-World War II era in Selma. Located at 112 South Pollock Street, also known as U. S. 301, is a streamlined moderne commercial building that was begun ca. 1935, but achieved its current form in the late 1940s. One of Selma's most successful ventures, a Pepsi Bottling plant occupied this building for decades. The expansive, one-story, brick building with a flat roof and flat parapet epitomizes the streamlined moderne style as adapted to industrial buildings of the mid twentieth-century. The older portion, which is at the north end, and features a projecting three-bay wing with curved corners and header bricks positioned to create a subtle pattern in the upper wall. At the centered entrance, brick pilasters frame a double-leaf, woodpaneled door with a transom. Large, plate-glass windows flank this entrance. Concrete coping tops the flat parapet. To the south of this wing, the building is set back and contains a loading dock with a concrete ramp that slopes downward and three, large, casement windows. A central entrance has been altered with the installation of new metal-framed windows and a double-leaf door. The southern projecting wing mimics the north wing with its curved corners, but this one is wider and features an off-center entrance with curved glass-block framing a recessed entrance composed of a fullglazed metal door surrounded by metal-framed, plate-glass windows. To the south of the entrance is a wall of metalframed plate-glass windows with a continuous concrete sill below. Windows south of the projecting south façade wing are metal casement types like those found on the recessed center bay. The streamlined aesthetic continues south of the south projecting wing where the building's southeast wing is curved. A flat metal canopy extends from this corner northward along south projecting wing and terminates at the south recessed center bay. The south elevation displays a series of brick pilasters with concrete caps separating modern metal-framed plate-glass windows. Pepsi sold the building in 1994.

The town's population stood at 2,639 in 1950 and as the town grew in the early 1950s, its infrastructure became more strained. At a Chamber of Commerce meeting in 1951, Talmadge Corbett, the organization's president, implored the town to improve the sewer system and water supply. In addition, many streets in Selma remained unpaved during the midtwentieth century. At that same Chamber meeting, Dr. R. M. Blackburn declared rather tongue-in-cheek, "I would like us to do something concrete about paving Railroad Street." Later that year, the city paved the street and installed 100 cement obelisk street markers at intersections throughout town, many of which remain in place in the West Selma Historic District. In 1952, the town unveiled a new water system. ²¹

²¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of the Population, 1950, vol. I: Number of Inhabitants, p. 33-15; The Johnstonian-Sun, April 26, 1951; The Johnstonian-Sun, July 31, 1052.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	85	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Commercial expansion continued in the 1950s, especially along U. S. 301 (Pollock Street), a major north-south corridor in the period before the completion of the Interstate highway system. Around 1950, Mac's Esso Station opened at 100 South Pollock Street. Before this then-modern service station was built, an earlier station stood at this intersection of South Pollock and West Anderson streets, perhaps the busiest junction in town during the mid twentieth-century. The ca. 1950 building is a one-story, flat-roofed service station typical of post-World War II-era automobile-related buildings that sprung up along major highways. The stuccoed building features flat, concrete, slightly overhanging coping and a chamfered corner that addresses the corner of West Anderson and South Pollock streets. A flat canopy shelters the single-leaf, metal-frame door with a transom and the set of four plate-glass windows on the north end of the façade that continue to the north elevation.

Although Ranch houses appeared in West Selma before 1950s, they became the predominant form beginning in the 1950s and lingered into the 1970s. The Ranch house in Selma is typically a brick or weatherboard, somewhat horizontally-massed house with a low-pitched, side-gable or hipped roof. Many incorporate carports into one gable end and have wide brick chimneys. While early versions like the 1944 Sandra and James Peedin House at 301 West Richardson Street displays Colonial Revival elements, those built in the 1950s are typically sparer. The Claudia Jones House from ca. 1950 at 401 N. Richardson Street is a brick, side-gabled Ranch with an interior chimney and a wood-louvered screen shielding the carport that is integrated into the west end. The ca. 1955 Ranch house at 105 S. Green Street boasts a large picture window—sometimes called a Chicago-style window—on its façade.

In 1959, the Selma Chamber of Commerce estimated the population at 3,300. The Chamber boasted that "Selma is the place to go if you want to see a mid-eastern North Carolina town at its best." In 1961, when Interstate 95 through Selma was completed, the town was no longer a regional hub, but a fixture along what became arguably the most important south-north highway in the United States. With the opening of the super highway, settlement patterns in Selma shifted and new residential development occurred east of downtown. This shift coincided with the filling up of nearly all the residential lots in west Selma by the early 1960s.

Architectural Context: Residential Historic Districts in Selma and Johnston County

The West Selma is the only predominantly residential historic area in Selma that chronicles the town's development and growth from the late nineteenth century into the early 1960s.

Historic dwellings are scattered throughout the town, especially in the area north of the Downtown Selma Historic District (NR, 2010). A few historic houses stand in south Selma, below the railroad tracks. The Lizzie Mill Village, which is located east of downtown, is a collection of approximately twenty mill houses associated with the cotton mill that was established in 1907. The Ethel Cotton Mill, established in 1910, has its own collection of dwellings that are located west of the West Selma Historic District. Both of these districts are related to a specific industry and contain buildings of a similar form typically associated with cotton mill villages.

_

²² 1933 Sanborn map.

²³ Selma Chamber of Commerce, "Selma," in *Hill's Smithfield and Selma City Directory*, 1959 (Richmond: Hill Directory Co., 1959), page xv.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	86	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Elsewhere in Johnston County, the North Smithfield Historic District (NR, 2000), a compact district north of the commercial area of Smithfield, the county seat, contains dwellings built from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century by the town's professional and business class. Significant in the areas of community planning and development and architecture, the collection of buildings in the district is similar to West Selma. Also in Smithfield, the Brooklyn Historic District (NR, 2000) contains houses from the 1880s through ca. 1950. Its architecture is similar to West Selma in that Queen Anne-style houses, Craftsman bungalows, and Colonial Revival-style dwellings line the streets of the neighborhood two blocks south of the business district. Located in the town of Benson, the Benson Historic District (NR, 1985) contains a greater variety of building types than the West Selma Historic District. Located within its boundaries are commercial, residential, religious, and educational resources associated dating to ca. 1900 to ca. 1930.

_

²⁴ North Smithfield Historic District National Register Nomination, 2000; Brooklyn Historic District National Register Nomination, 2000.

²⁵ Benson Historic District National Register Nomination, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	9	Page	87	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

Bibliography

1920 Census, electronic index on Johnston County Heritage Center website. Accessed March 26, 2011.

Branson L., Branson's North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: L. Branson, 1890.

Edgerton Memorial United Methodist Church History, privately published.

General Session Laws (Private) of 1872-1873.

Greco, Thomas A. *Historic Architecture of Selma, North Carolin*a. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1980.

Hill's Smithfield and Selma City Directory (1957). Richmond: Hill Directory Company.

Johnston County Register of Deeds.

The Johnstonian-Sun (Selma).

Lassiter, Thomas J. and Wingate Lassiter. Johnston County: 1746-1996. Smithfield: by the authors, 1996.

Mitchener, John. John Mitchener's History of Selma. Selma: The Johnstonian-Sun, 1965.

News and Observer (Raleigh).

Photographs in the Johnston County Heritage Center, Smithfield, North Carolina.

Sanborn Map Company. Selma, North Carolina: 1905, 1911, 1923, 1933.

Selma Centennial Commission, Selma's Colorful Century, 1867-1967. Selma: Selma Centennial Commission, 1967.

- U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume I: Number of Inhabitants*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.
- U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year* 1910. Volume III: Population, 1910. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.
- U. S. Department of Commerce. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Population, Vol. I, Number and Distribution of Inhabitants.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	9	Page	88	West Selma Historic District
				Johnston County, North Carolina

- U. S. Department of Commerce. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930:Population, Vol. III. Part 2, Montana-Wyoming.* www2census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/10612982v3p2ch04.pdf. Accessed March 26, 2011.
- U. S. Department of the Interior, Census Office. *Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 89 West Selma Historic District Johnston County, NC

UTM References

5.	17 745840	3935920
6.	17 745000	3936720
7.	17 745260	3936680

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the West Selma Historic District is shown by the bold, dark line on the accompanying Johnston County map drawn at a scale of 1'' = 104'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the West Selma Historic District includes the significant concentration of predominantly historic residential resources in an area west of downtown Selma known historically as West Selma. Resources located outside the district boundaries date from a later period or have lost integrity.